CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28649—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1892.

CUTLER, PALMER'S
FAMOUS WHISKIES.

	Per Doz. Rs. A.
Pall Mall, 11 years old	36 0
Napier Johnstone's Square Bottle	31 8
Heart Bottle	28 12
O. B.	27 0
Glentromie	26 0
Ben-Tor (cheapest)	18 0

O. V. G. Market Rates.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
B.I. PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	30th Jan.
† SIAM	3033	500	H. T. Weigheil	6th Feb.
B.I. THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	13th „
† RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crewe	20th „
B.I. ROME	5011	1000	A. S. Daniel	27th „
† SIAM	3033	500	H. T. Weigheil	5th Mar.
B.I. KHEDIVE	3938	600	L. H. Moule	12th „
† ASSAM	3041	600	G. W. F. Browne	19th „
B.I. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	26th „
† SIAM	3033	500	H. T. Weigheil	2nd Apr.
B.I. CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	9th „
† ASSAM	3041	600	G. W. F. Browne	16th „
B.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	23rd „
† SIAM	3033	500	H. T. Weigheil	30th „
B.I. PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	7th May.
† ASSAM	3038	600	G. W. F. Browne	14th „
B.I. ORIENTAL	4972	1000	E. Stewart	21st „

The steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessls.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain Tuesday, 5 p.m.,
SHANNON	4077	800	C. Edwards 22nd Mar.
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin 19th April.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
ROHILLA	3387	700	C. S. Tocue	28th Jan.
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	11th Feb.
PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	25th „
MALWA	2270	500	C. Preston	10th Mar.
RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crewe	24th „
SURAT	3142	550	R. Sleeman	7th Apl.
THAMES	4078	800	W. Seaton	21st „

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, January 11th, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.



THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
11th February. 10th March.
7th April. 5th May.
For particular regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Jan. 6, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,680	750	1st February.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,680	750	1st March.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st April
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:

	1st Class,	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above Rates include Wine or Beer supplied at Meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.
Passengers and their baggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's Steam Launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
ELEKTRA	C. Bollen	3,800	550	22nd March.

Calling at Aden, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
BERENICE	P. Mersa	3,200	500	8th Feb.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.
For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., Apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan. 25, 1892.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail about
WERNETH HALL	A. Buck	4100	500	12th Feb. 1892.



THIS STEAMER is well-known on this Line as being most comfortably fitted in all respects for Passengers. Carries Surgeon and Stewardess. Greatly reduced Fares.
For further Particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 15th January, 1892.

THE BOMBAY-LONDON S. S. COMPANY.



Steamers.	Tons.	Will sail
*ANNIE BARROW	3985	3rd Week in Feby. for London.
MARY BEYTS	3790	1st „ in March, „
†*MINNA GRAIG	4700	3rd „ „ „
†QUEEN OF INDIA	3691	1st „ in April, „

† Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.
* Have Passenger Cabins and Saloon amidship.

These Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light, and have every Accommodation for First Class Passengers. All Cabins are on Upper Deck.
For full particulars apply to
BEYTS, CRAIG & Co.,
Sirdar's Palaces, Bombay.
Bombay, January 18th, 1892.

CHEAP PASSAGES, HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.



PASSAGES promptly engaged and best Berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c., from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 309 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.
Outward, in Non-Liners, from £20 to £30 per adult, Saloon.
CONTINENTAL RAIL-TICKETS provided, and PULLMAN-CAR BERTHS engaged.
HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.
PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.
SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.
LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.
INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.
ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.
INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.
Full particulars supplied and HAND-BOOKS sent free on application.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY—28, APOLLO STREET.
KARACHI—BUNDER ROAD.
LONDON—27, LEADENHALL STREET.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE, KATHIAWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 867 tons, on 30th January, at 10 a.m.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 27th January, at noon, calling at Verawul, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,615 tons, on the 31st January, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,271 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 28th January, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 25th January, 1892. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured a very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co.(London),or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and very facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credits and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward Bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., KING, BAILLIE & Co.,
CALCUTTA. LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

"MAC IVER" LINE.



THE following STEAMERS will sail from BOMBAY for PLYMOUTH or LIVERPOOL as under, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
EUROPA	2300	H. Agnew	Middle February.
ETOLIA*	3139	R. Jones	Late February.
IONIA*†	5330	E. Boyle	Middle March.
LYCIA*	3139	B. Fletcher	Late April.
NIAGARA*	3100	J. McConochie	Late April.
EUROPA	2300	H. Agnew	Middle May.
ETOLIA*	3100	R. Jones	Late May.

* Carries both Surgeon and Stewardess, and is fitted with Electric Light.
† Has a Smoking Room, a Ladies' Saloon, and Upper Deck Cabins.
First-class Passenger Accommodation at Reduced Rates. Fares: Rs. 350 to Rs. 450. Passengers landing at Plymouth are given 1st Class Railway Tickets to London at 2nd Class Fares.
For further particulars, apply to
KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, 19th January, 1892.

ANCHOR LINE.



BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail
HISPANIA	3380	S. Abrey	27th Jany.
ROUMANIA	3337	W. S. Young	6th Feby.
ASIA	3560	J. Laird	26th Feb.
BRITANNIA	3069	J. Brown	5th March.
ARABIA	3544	C. Hillcoat	19th March.
ARMENIA	3395	Geo. Read	1st April.
HISPANIA	3380	S. Abrey	16th April.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed twenty-one days, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, January 21, 1892.

THE S.S. "INCHLONGA" is expected to ARRIVE from MOULMEIN, on or about the 16th instant, with a full CARGO of TIMBER in SQUARES and SCANTLINGS, &c., and will DISCHARGE in the stream off Cross Island. CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, pay Freight, and take delivery of their Goods without delay, and unless Boats are sent alongside immediately to take delivery, the Timber will be landed at Gunpowder Buader at the risk and expense of the Consignees.
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents for Master and Owners.

OFFICE REQUISITES.

Stationery Cases.	Stamp Damper.	Despatch Boxes.
Letter Scales.	Sealing Wax.	Paper Racks.
Blotting Pads.	Labels,	Date Racks.
Elastic Bands.	Card Cases.	Porcelain Slates.
Steven's Inks.	Pen Trays.	Paper Files.
Paper Knives.	Chubb's Cash Boxes.	Pen Cleaners.
Writing Cases.	Money Scales.	Penholders.
Gum Bottles.	Call Bells.	Quill Pens.
Pen and Pencil Cases.	Inkstands.	Copying Presses.
Paper Binders.	Paper Weights.	Stamp Boxes.
Account Books.	Tourist Cases.	Pin Cushions.
Letter Clips.	Pen Racks.	
Memo Tablets.	Note Papers.	
Twine Boxes.		

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

THE NEW WRIST WATCH.

TO FIT ANY SIZE OF ARM.

A HANDSOME, small sized, first quality Silver Keyless WATCH, with specially strong movement, as required for wrist wear, forming part of an artistically designed flexible bracelet, which may be pulled on or off at pleasure without the trouble of oxing or unfixing any clasp or catch, and fits comfortably to any size of arm.

A useful and beautiful present, in handsome plush case, for Rs. 70.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS,
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BEERS AND STOUT.

TREACHER'S OWN BRAND.

LIGHT PILSENER BEER.

BOTTLED at the Brewery specially for TREACHER & Co., Ld., and highly recommended as the best Light Beer in the Indian Market. This Beer is supplied under the Company's usual Guarantee as to Quality and Condition, and all those desirous of a "GENUINE LIGHT MALT LIQUOR" should give "TREACHER'S PILSENER" a trial.

	Cash.	Credit.		Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen bottles	Rs. 5	8 6 4	Per dozen half-bottles	Rs. 3	12 4 4
Per case 4 doz. bottles	„ 21	0 23 8	Per case 6 doz. half-bottles	„ 21	0 23 8

SOLE AGENTS
FOR
JOHNSON & CO.'S CANTERBURY ALE.

This pleasant Bitter Beer has been imported by Treacher & Co. at the suggestion of a well-known Physician in Bombay, and is strongly recommended as one of the very best Beers in the Indian Market. It has the genuine Bitter Aromatic Flavour of the Hop, does not contain an excess of Alcohol, and possesses in an eminent Degree those refreshing, digestive, and tonic properties which should characterise all Beers.

	Cash.	Credit.		Cash.	Credit.
Per dezen bottles	Rs. 6	0 6 12	Per dozen half-bottles	Rs. 4	0 4 8

BASS'S BEER AND GUINNESS'S STOUT,
BOTTLED BY FOSTER AND SONS.

In the Home Market Messrs. Foster and Sons' bottling is considered much the best; has by far the largest sale; and commands the highest price'

The Company are the Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

	Cash.	Credit.		Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen bottles	Rs. 6	4 7 0	Per dozen half-bottles	Rs. 4	2 4 10

	Cash. Bottles.	Half-Bottles.	Credit. Bots.	Half-Bots.
BASS'S BEER, L. G. A., by Stone, per dozen	Rs. 6 0	Rs. 4 0	Rs. 6 12	Rs. 4 8
BASS'S BEER, L. B. A., by Foster and Sons	„ 6 0	„ 4 0	„ 6 12	„ 4 8
GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT, by Burke and Co., per doz.	„ 6 4	„ 4 4	„ 7 0	„ 4 12

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

WINE MERCHANTS.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CHAMPAGNE.

ONE OF THE FINEST BRANDS IS

"BINET FILS"

DRY ELITE.

Price Rs. 66 per Doz. Qts.

TEST IT AGAINST ANY OTHER SHIPPERS.

STRONGLY RECOMMENDED BY

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

BOMBAY.

UNHEARD OF SUCCESS!

D. B. MOTIWALA'S

DYSENTRODYNE

IS now acknowledged on all hands to be an elegant, unfailing, and cheap vegetable Specific for Dysentery, Acute or Chronic, with or without blood or Slime, Colic, Windiness, Vomiting and Simple Diarrhœa. It is pleasant to the taste, checks vomiting, is an excellent Carminative, gives tone to the Stomach and removes indigestion. In ordinary cases from 1 to 3 doses suffice. In the most chronic and obstinate cases hundreds of patients have been cured by taking a few doses of this medicine. Its most remarkable feature is that whilst curing Dysentery it does not bring on costiveness. Price, 4 and 8 Annas per Phial. For opinions of the Press and of Medical Gentlemen, Military and Civil Officers, European and Native Gentlemen, see Hand-bills.

SOLE MANUFACTURER

S. B. MOTIWALA,

FRERE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

(OUT OF THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS A FEW MEDICAL CERTIFICATES ARE GIVEN BELOW):—

I had a case of Chronic Diarrhœa to treat on a resident of the village, and as he would not take Hospital Medicines for fear of being charged, I tried him with a bottle of MOTIWALA'S DYSENTRODYNE and I am happy to record with signal results.

W. J. MONTGOMERY,
Civil Surgeon at Buldana in Berar.

I have tried MOTIWALA'S DYSENTRODYNE, and have invariably found it efficacious in cases of dysentery and diarrhœa of all kinds.

CAWASJI PESTONJI, G. G. M. C.,
Physician, Khetwadi, Charitable Dispensary; Teacher, Midwife's Class, J. J. Hospital.

I have tried MOTIWALA'S DYSENTRODYNE, and found the result very favourable. It is, in my opinion, worthy of a place in every family medicine-chest.

K. V. CHATHU KUTTI,
Physician, Charitable Dispensary, Calicut.

After a fair trial of MOTIWALA'S COUGH PILLS and DYSENTRODYNE supplied to the Charitable Dispensary under my charge, I willingly bear testimony to their efficacy in cases of Bronchitis, with or without Asthma, and Dysentery, respectively.

N. R. UMRIGAR, L. M. & S.,
Physician, The Ardesir Hormarji Charitable Dispensary.

I have had recourse to MOTIWALA'S DYSENTRODYNE when suffering from Dysentery as it was inconvenient for me to undergo the usual efficacious course of Ipecacuana, and found it a convenient and reliable remedy. I have subsequently prescribed it to others under the same predicament with equally good result.

KHARSEDJI KAVASJI MALEGAMWALA,
L. M. & S.,
Physician to the Hirabai N. B. Jijibhai C. Dispensary.

After giving a fair trial to MOTIWALA'S DYSENTRODYNE, not only in the case of my child, but also on many others who were suffering from Dysentery, I deem it my duty as a token of gratitude to thank you for your having so kindly recommended to me the use of this invaluable remedy for my child, who recovered so well after the administration of two small phials of the drug. In conclusion, I can boldly stake that it is the safest and surest remedy for dysentery, especially for children.

THOMAS PONUMBULUM PILLAY,
First Class Hospital Assistant, Cannanore.

Having tried DYSENTRODYNE on several patients suffering from Dysentery and having found the same efficacious, I am anxious to purchase it in bulk. You have other Preparations, such as RINGWORM POWDER, &c., which are very excellent. I wish to purchase all these Preparations in bulk.

HAKIM SAYAD AHMADALI KUMARALI,
Medical Practitioner at Petlad.

NEWSPAPERS FROM ENGLAND.

GREAT REDUCTION IN POSTAGE

FROM JANUARY 1st.

NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES supplied by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO. with the utmost regularity on a system perfected by SEVENTY YEARS' Experience.

The WRAPPERS in which they are despatched are SPECIALLY PREPARED for the purpose, of very TOUGH, DURABLE PAPER, and the ADDRESSES on Newspapers PRINTED, so as to Ensure their Safe Delivery.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT allowed on all Subscriptions Paid in Advance.

For Price Lists and further Information apply to—
KING, KING & Co., BOMBAY; KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA;
OR
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 25. The Horse-shoeing Forge, under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of Vigour, Exhausted Vitality Kidney Diseases, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned Marston treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 289, High Holborn, LONDON.

PRICE CURRENT—Published once a Week, Contains Shipping Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports and other Commercial News. Subscription—Rs. 12 per year.

MARCKS AND Co., Ld.,

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS, GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS.

OUR establishment of European workmen having been increased to meet the demands of the Public, and all the newest appliances for making, on the premises, every description of Jewellery, Customers are invited to send their Designs for Articles of PURE INDIAN GOLD. Estimates of the cost of making are supplied free on application. The quality of every Article made by this Firm is guaranteed.

GOLD GUARD, KEEPER, OR MOTTO RINGS.

Plain, engraved, and chased with appropriate Mottoes, such as "Forget-Me-Not," "Regard," "Remember," "Souvenir," "In Memoriam," "Ewig Dein," "Ibhar," etc. Any Motto or Design made to order, Rs. 18, 21, 26, and 35.

MIZPAH RINGS.

In a variety of designs in Solid Indian Gold, plain, engraved, and jewelled; or with double Heart in Diamonds and Rubies on Band and concealed Motto. Rs. 17, 21, 30 and 45.

LADIES' JEWELLED RINGS.

An inexhaustible Selection of the Choicest designs in Diamond, Ruby, Sapphire, Emerald, Real Cats Eye, Opal, Coral, Peridot, etc., etc., set singly, or in Half-hoop, Cluster, Marquise, Gipsy, and other Styles, with stones of one class or in combination; ranging in price from Rs. 100 to Rs. 10,000.
Also a selection of lower priced Rings, set with smaller sized Stones, from Rs. 10 to 100.

GENTLEMEN'S SIGNET RINGS.

Massive Gold Signet Rings with Round, Oval, Shield, and other shaped Tops, all Gold, or set with Bloodstones, Sard, Sardonyx, Cornelian, Onyx, and other Stones, on which any monogram or design can be engraved to order. Rs. 25, 36, 40, and 45.

SOLID GOLD SNAKE RINGS.

With the Snake's body forming a ring of two, three, four, or more coils, or with Ruby or Diamond Eyes and Head. Rs. 45, 55, 60 and 100.

GOLD BROOCHES.

THE following is a short list of Lace and Fichu Brooches:—

	Rs.
Key (handle set with Pearls)	50
Triple Bar (set with 3 Diamonds)	95
Circular Disc (Diamond and 4 Sapphires)	130
Arrow piercing double Hearts (Pearls)	45
Gold Web and figure of real Fly	35
Trace and Horse-shoe (Pearls)	80
Chain with pearls	25
Curb and Horse-Shoe (Pearls)	35
Rope and Bee (Wings of Pearls and 4 large Moonstones)	35
Pin and Beetle (Body of Amethyst, Wings brilliants, Eyes Ruby, and head of Pin Lapis lazuli)	55
Spider (27 Pearls and Eyes Ruby)	42
Fly (Body and Wings Pearls, the Eyes Ruby)	20
Parrot (Wings and Body enamelled in variegated colors and set with Diamonds)	65
Rope in knotted loop (Pearls and Rubies)	45
Do. do. (2 Diamonds and 2 Rubies)	70
Float, Line, and Hook (Pearls for weights)	45
Oval (Centre 3 Diamonds and Ten Pearls)	55
Ivy Leaf (7 Pearls)	18
Tennis Bat (5 Pearls in Handle, and Ball, Pearl)	35

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

JEWELLERS AND DIAMOND MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY & POONA.

GYMKHANERY.

CRICKET KIT, &c.

	Rs.	a.
Bats, Feltham's, all cane	11	0
„ „ double cane	9	8
„ „ single cane	8	4
„ „ spliced handle	6	4
„ Lilywhite's Drivers	15	0
„ Boy's, from Re. 1-8 to	2	0
Bat Covers (leather or canvas), from	5	0
Stumps, for Boys, per set	1	12
„ polished ash brass ferruled, iron shod, per set	7	0
„ „ „ ebony tops, per set	9	0
Leg Guards, best chamois	7	8
Wicket-keeping Gloves, Rs. 6-8 to	8	0
Batting Gloves, best red tubular India Rubber, Rs. 6-8 to	7	4
Long Stopping Nets	8	8
Complete with Poles, Ropes, Ferrules, &c.	11	12
Cricket Balls, treble seamed, Darks' or Duke's, each	4	8
Eclipse, Practice Ball, each	2	12
Boys' Cricket Sets, from Rs. 5-0 to	11	0

FOOTBALL.

Nos.	4	5	6	7
Association Rs.	6-12	7-12	8-8	9-8

Best red or grey rubber and finest leather.

HOCKEY.

Sticks, best peeled Oak, each	0	12
Balls, covered string, each	0	12

POLO.

	Rs.	a.
Polo Balls, best Bamboo Roots, doz	5	0
„ Canes of selected Bamboos, doz	7	0
„ Heads of the hardest wood, each	0	12

GOLF.

Balls, Nos. 26, 26½, 27, 27½ and 28, doz	9	0
Play Clubs or Drivers	4	4
Spoons, long, middle and short, each	4	4
Irons, lofting or pitching, each	5	0
Putters, each	4	4
Niblicks, Cleeks and Brassy Spoons	5	0
Mastric Iron	5	0

BOXING.

Boxing Gloves, with Leather or Buckskin, stuffed with finest curled horse hair, pair	9	8
Champion Boxing Gloves, the most perfect ever invented, pair	13	8
Dumb Bells, Weight from 12lbs. to 28lbs., per lb. annas 5, or per pair from Rs. 3-12 to	8	12

CROQUET.

Boxwood Mallets and Balls, in case complete	40	0

FENCING.

Best Ash Sticks, pair	0	12
Wicker Hand Guards, pair	1	0

IMPORTERS OF GYMNASIUM, IN-DOOR AND OUT-DOOR GAMES, LAWN-TENNIS, BADMINTON, FIVES, QUOITS, FISHING TACKLE, &c., &c.

N.B.—Owing to fall of Exchange our Advertised PRICES will be 5 Per Cent. HIGHER.

BOMBAY: Oriental Bank Buildings, Fort, Byculla Bridge, and Cumballa Hill. **PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,** POONA: Temple House, Camp, and Bhoodwar Peth, City.

WINE AND GENERAL IMPORT MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.

UNADULTERATED, PURE AND WHOLESOME.

1. WINES, COGNAC, AND SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY.
2. No deleterious or Poisonous Compounds in our Godown.
3. PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS OF DISCERNMENT.
4. Detailed list of Stock sent on application.
5. THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE IN INDIA.
6. Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815.
7. TRADE DISCOUNTS TO TRADE BUYERS.
8. Exceptional terms to all Cash Buyers.
9. NO CO-OPERATIVE STORES QUOTE BETTER TERMS.
10. Send for Samples with a Money Order for their value.
11. HOUSES IN BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND LAHORE.

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT INDIA.

WRITE FOR FULLER DETAILS IN EITHER PRESIDENCY TO

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.

ELECTRO-TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.

CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
AND CONTRACTORS FOR

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET.
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The above Society will give a Performance of
HAYDN'S SACRED ORATORIO,
"THE CREATION,"
AT THE TOWN HALL,
TO-DAY, TUESDAY, JANY. 26th, at 9-15 P.M.

SOLOISTS:—

Soprano (Gabriel)......................Miss. N. Tudball.
Tenor (Uriel)......................Mr. Chisholm.
Bass (Raphael)......................Mr. H. M. Steuart.

About 100 Performers, with Orchestra and Organ.
Organ, Mr. Johnston | Hon. Condr, Mr. R. B. Nixon.

Tickets can be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.
Reserve Seats, Rs. 3. Admission, Rs. 2.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TENTH DIVIDEND (interim) of Rupees (20) TWENTY per Share for the half year ending 31st December, 1891, has been declared and made payable on and after MONDAY, the 1st February, 1892, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Green Street, Fort, on production of Share Certificates to those Shareholders whose names are on the Register on the 25th instant.

By Order,
JEEWANDAS & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 23rd January, 1892.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 25th to 31st January, 1892, both days inclusive.

JUST UNPACKED.

VINOLIA PREPARATIONS.

		Rs.	a
Vinolia Cream, Unstamped		1	2
„ „ Stamped		1	4
„ „ Large, Unstamped		3	8
„ Dentifrice, English		1	12
„ „ American		1	2
„ Powder		1	4
„ Shaving Foam		1	2
„ Shaving Soap		1	8
„ „ Sticks, Small, in Metal Case		0	12
„ „ „ Large „ „		1	4
„ Soap Toilet	Per Case	1	12
„ „ Medical		1	8
„ „ Floral	Per Cake	0	6
„ „ Premier	Per Case of 3 Tablets	0	12

MADON, SONS & CO.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

SEALED TENDERS are invited from Local Mills for the supply of DRILL WHITE 27" (of Indian manufacture) yards 1,28,000, more or less as may be required, delivery to be completed by 30th June, 1892.

2. Tenders will only be received on the printed forms, which are obtainable at this Office. Blanks in the printed form must be filled up correctly.

3. Each tender must be accompanied by a Bank of Bengal or Government Treasury Deposit Receipt in the name of the Superintendent for Rupees 250 as earnest-money. Cash or notes will not be accepted in lieu.

4. The lowest tender will not necessarily be accepted, any tender may be accepted in whole or in part.

5. Any person whose tender may be accepted will be required to furnish security in cash, Government Loan Paper, Savings Bank Deposits, approved Bank Deposit Receipts, a Bond cannot be accepted, for the due fulfilment of his contract within one week from the date of acceptance of his tender, in default of which his earnest-money will be forfeited. The security will be calculated at 10 per cent. on the contract.

6. Any further information required, and a sample and specification of the drill, may be obtained on application, and sealed patterns inspected at, the Clothing Agency.

7. Tenders will be opened by Undersigned at noon on Monday, the 29th February, 1892, in the presence of such persons as may desire to attend.

W. H. MACKESY, Colonel,
Superintendent, Army Clothing.

Alipore, the 22nd January, 1892.

MUNK'S PULMONICON,
OR CHERRY COUGH ELIXIR.

A PREPARATION absolutely unrivalled for the relief and cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Pulmonary Consumption, and all diseases of the Chest, Throat, and Lungs, whatever their description or origin.

Those who are troubled with that unpleasant tickling in the Throat, which deprives them of rest, night after night, by the incessant Cough which it provokes, will, by taking one dose of Pulmonicon, find immediate relief.

Per Bottle, Annas 12 only.

MADON, SONS & CO.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 210 of 1886.

NANABHAI GANPATRAO DHAIRYAVAN, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Parel, outside the Fort ....Plaintiff.

vs.

JANARDHUN WASSUDEOJI and RAMABAI, wife of NANABHAI GANPATRAO DHAIRYAVAN, the Plaintiff, both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Breach Candy Road, outside the Fort......................Defendants.

WHEREAS by an Order made in the above Suit on the 8th day of October, 1886, it was ordered that the Plaintiff Nanabhai Ganpatrao Dhairyawan, should pay to Messrs. Balkrishna and Bhugwandass the sum of Rs. 851-7-0, being the balance of their taxed costs, and Rs. 45 for costs of and incidental to the application and order; and whereas by another order made in the said Suit on the 11th day of February, 1888, it was ordered *interalia* that the said Plaintiff should pay to his former Attorneys Messrs Balkrishna and Dikshit, the sum of Rs. 430-5-6, being the amount of their taxed costs.

And whereas by a warrant of sale, dated the 23rd day of September, 1891, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed TO SELL the RIGHT, TITLE, and INTEREST of the Plaintiff in the lands and premises of the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Owulwady, otherwise known as Fofulwady, near Vithulwady, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 344 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Quit and Ground Rent under old No. 712, new No. 3243, old survey No. 86, and new survey No. 1491, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, and well standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, formerly under No. 8 and Ward No. 1764 and 1765, and Street No. 2830 and 1, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the North by the property of Kala Bhanji, on or towards the south by the property of Ludha Kullianji, on or towards the East by the property formerly belonging to Sitaram Govind, and now to the said Ludha Kullianji, and on or towards the West by the Public passage, called Fofulwady, or Owulwady Lane.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of cultivated land, now turned into a garden, in the rear of the Government House at Parel, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 8100 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Quit and Ground Rent under Old No. 79, 91, 98 and 99, new No. 14215, 14221, 14240, and 14241, new survey No. 1-2 and 3-2585, with the messuage, tenement, building, shed trees, tank and well standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, formerly under No. 36, and now under ward No. 634 (1) and street No. 42, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the North partly by the Elphinstone Road, and partly by the Government Garden, on or towards the South partly by the property of Ganputrao Sudashivjee and partly by the property of Gunpatrao Pandurang, on or towards the west by a Public Passage, and on or towards the East by the Government Garden.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on the dates and at the hours and places undermentioned the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant of Sale put up for SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title, and interest of the said Plaintiff in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said order and costs of execution, including batta and other charges and further costs of sale when taxed.

The property firstly above described will be sold on the premises at 3-30 o'clock P.M., on SATURDAY, the 27th day of February, 1892.

The property secondly above described will be sold on the premises at 4 o'clock P.M., on MONDAY, the 29th day of February 1892.

The following is a list of the rights, charges, and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable.

The Collector of Bombay claims Rs. 69-6-7 due to Government on account of Land Revenue for the year 1890-91 in respect of the land secondly described.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises, nor the title of the said Plaintiff to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Plaintiff have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The said Messrs Balkrishna and Bhugwandas have not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of each lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in each case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to Government, and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 25th Day of January, 1892.

AGA AKBAR SHAH,
Sheriff of Bombay.

MR. BALKRISHNA V. N. KIRTIKAR,
Former Attorney for Plaintiff.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND SOLE PROPRIETOR.........MR. H. STANLEY.
69TH PERFORMANCE
OF THE STANLEY OPERA AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.

SHE-E AND LAST NIGHT BUT 10. SHE-E
SHE-E
SHE-E EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS. SHE-E
SHE-E
SHE-E The Theatre Crowded Again. SHE-E
SHE-E
SHE-E TO-NIGHT, SHE-E
SHE-E
SHE-E TUESDAY, SHE-E
SHE-E
SHE-E The Beautiful Burlesque in 3 Acts, SHE-E

"SHE-E! SHE-E!!"

DOORS OPEN AT 8-30. OVERTURE AT 9.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Box Plan open daily at D. MACROPOLO and Co's from 8 a.m. till 7 p.m., where Seats can be booked and obtained for all parts of the House. T. EMPSON, Manager.

THE BOMBAY SKATING RINK.

LADIES' SESSION .... 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.
AFTERNOON SESSION...................... 5 to 7 p.m.
EVENING SESSION .... 8-30 to 11 p.m.
Admission Re. 1, with free use of Skates.

An excellent BRASS BAND plays from 5 to 7 and from 8-30 to 11 P.M.

FOR THURSDAY.

There will be RACES, OPEN to all who wish to compete, for which handsome Prizes will be given.
Admission free to Soldiers and Sailors.

GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL.
ON FEBRUARY 4TH.

HANDSOME VALUABLE PRIZES will be given, and to be shortly on view at the Rink.

NUGENT AND CO.

CHAMPAGNE.

RUINART PERE et FILS, Green Seal
Ernest Irroy and Co's Carte d'or.
Quarts, Rs. 55 per doz.
Pints, Rs. 28 „ „

EWART LATHAM AND CO.,
AGENTS, BOMBAY.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE

IS A CHARMED FOOD FOR YOUNG AND OLD!!

Proved better than any other Preparation of Codliver Oil.

"We have analysed a sample of Munk's Codlactone, and find it to be an Emulsion of Codliver Oil, with which has been incorporated certain Phosphates and Lactates. . . . It retains the well-known properties of the Oil in a more digestible form than in crude Codliver Oil, and the presence of the Phosphate renders it of greater value as a Medicine.

(Sd.) DR. REDWOOD, F.I.C.F.C.S.
„ T. H. REDWOOD, F.C.S.Fic.
„ A. J. DE HAILES, F.I.C.F.C.S."

The *Lancet* says:—"It mixes very well with water or milk, and the taste is not repulsive. . . . Codlactone is likely to prove of value, where indicated, as the condition of Emulsion is, of course, calculated to promote speedy absorption."

The *Chemist and Druggist* is of opinion:—"The Emulsion mixes readily with water, not separating for some time, and the draught does not taste of Codliver Oil."

Per Bottle, 2s. 6d., or Re. 1-4, of all Chemists.

MADON, SONS & CO.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY ART UNION.

SANCTIONED by the GOVERNMENT of BOMBAY. For the PURCHASE OF PICTURES at the Exhibition next February.

TICKETS ONE RUPEE EACH

Obtainable at Messrs. Soundy and Co., Ld., Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Army, Navy, and Civil Service Co-operative Society of India; The Bombay Presidency Association; Watson's Esplanade Hotel; Messrs. D. B. Dinshaw and Co; Bombay Circulating Library, Book Department, No. 3, opposite to General Post Office, Fort, Bombay.

JINJWA and DHARAMPORE PHOOL HAY of best quality, in pressed Bales, always in Stock FOR SALE. Apply

LIDBETTER and Co.,
Agents. The Pressed Hay Supply Company, 75, Apollo Street.

MADRAS SPRING MEETING, 1892.

FEBRUARY 23RD, 25TH, AND 27TH.

FIRST ENTRANCES for all Races close on 30th instant at Rs. 10 each.

Final Entrances on 8th February at Rs. 20 each.

Programmes on application to

J. CAMPBELL,
Honorary Secretary, Madras Spring Meeting,
Madras Club.

NOTICE.

THE AHMEDABAD HORSE SHOW, ANNUALLY held in March, will this year be held on the 8th of February and following days, at Ahmedabad. Over Rs. 3,000 offered in Prizes.

H. KENNEDY,
Hon. Secy.

Ahmedabad, 1st January, 1892.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR KEROSINE OIL.

1. TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. Gunfire, on MONDAY, the 1st February 1892, for the supply of 76,000 Imperial gallons of Kerosine Oil, required for the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections of the Company's system during the year commencing 1st March 1892.

2. Forms of Tenders and conditions of contract on which Tenders will be received may be obtained on application to either the Deputy Storekeeper, R.-M. Railway, Ajmere, or to the Storekeeper, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each copy.

3. In respect to the Metre Gauge requirements, Tenderers will be required to quote separately (in the columns provided for the purpose on the Forms) their rates for delivery at Bombay or Ajmere respectively.

4. Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Kerosine Oil," and a deposit of Rs. 1,000 must accompany the tender, on acceptance of which a further deduction of 10 per cent. will be made from each payment, till the total deposit amounts to 10 per cent. of the total amount of the accepted Tender, as security for the due fulfilment of the contract. Government Paper or other Securities to be endorsed in favor of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 8th January, 1892.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months notice, at rates to be learnt on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

THE INDUSTRIAL QUARTERLY REVIEW,

PUBLISHED UNDER THE AUTHORITY
OF
THE MANAGING COMMITTEE,
OF
THE INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION
OF
WESTERN INDIA.

Annual Subscription, Rs. 4
For Particulars apply to
THE HONORARY SECRETARY, POONA.

TROPICAL FLANNELS.
SUPERIOR! UNSHRINKABLE!!

WHITE OR NEAT FANCY PATTERNS.

SHIRTS, COLLARS ATTACHED (Silk Bands),
Cash or V. P. P. ....3 for Rs. 20 0

SLEEPING SUITS (with Girdle),
Cash or V. P. P. ....each „ 13 0

MEASUREMENTS REQUIRED:—COLLAR, CHEST, HEIGHT.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

"BAHADUR"
CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climes from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY. AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY

"BAHADUR"
CIGARS.

SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSAS	5	„	„	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	„	„	100
BAHADUR „ 2	4	„	„	100
BAHADUR „ 3	3¾	„	„	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	„	„	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	„	„	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

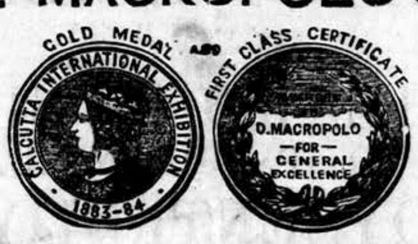
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

BY SPECIAL PATRONAGE AND BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
AND HIS HONOR THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL,

D. MACROPOLO'S



GENUINE TURKISH TOBACCO AND CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY.

CIGARETTES.

Twelve brands of Cigarettes, out of which the most popular are the:—

Lord Dufferin	per 100 Rs.	5	0
Duke of Connaught	„ „ „	4	0
Finos Lady	„ „ „	3	0
Alpha	„ „ „	2	8
Prince Boris	„ „ „	2	0

Acknowledged throughout India to be the best, freshest, and cheapest. Manufactured daily.

TOBACCOS!! TOBACCOS!!

Only the best brands of English and American Tobacco kept in stock, and recommended with great confidence.

"GOLDEN LEAF" Smoking Mixture, per lb. Rs. 3.

The large increasing demand for this celebrated brand is a guarantee of its quality, and surely pipe smokers will refuse other brands after a trial of the same.

REAL JAVA CIGARS.

Hidalga	per box of 100 Rs.	9	0
Carolina	„ „ „ „ „	7	0

Guaranteed manufactured in Holland of Pure Java Tobacco, and consequently are not to be compared with those so-called *Javas* made in Trichinopoly.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

The following are expressly prepared for me, of exquisite quality, REAL HAVANA Tobacco, guaranteed crop, 1881:—

Rothschilds	per box of	50	Rs.	20
Regal del Principe	„ „ „	25	„	7-8
Regal dela Reina	„ „ „	25	„	6
Trabucos	„ „ „	25	„	3
Caliope	„ „ „	50	„	5
Semirami	„ „ „	100	„	10

BAHADURS CIGARS.

I have been appointed SOLE AGENT, for the Bombay Presidency, of these celebrated Cigars, made in Madras of pure Sumatra Tobacco, by Messrs. McDowell & Co.

Bahadurs No. 1 per 100 Rs.		4	4
Do. „ 2 „ „ „		4	0
Do. „ 3 „ „ „		3	8

STANLEY CIGARS.

These Cigars, which are now so popular, are made in my own Factory in Dindigal, and are of a combination of best Dindigul and Sumatra Tobacco. They are the mildest Cigars ever manufactured, and as such strongly recommended to beginners and delicate smokers.

"Stanley's" No. 1 per 100 Rs.		4	0
Do. „ 2 100 „		3	8

Please send for General Price List to

D. MACROPOLO,

SOLE AGENT FOR THE WONDERFUL WATERBURY WATCHES.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO.

SPENCER & CO.'S
CIGARS.
PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

SALISBURYS,	GOLD MOHURS,	SIESTAS,
BEACONFIELDS,	IMPERIALS,	MAYOS,
TORPEDOS,	LITTLE RANDOLPHS,	SUMATRAS,

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA

CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.

These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.

Diameter at base, 7 ins.
Height, including stopper, 11 ins.,
Price Rs. 5-0 nett.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEALERS WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.

CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.

SPENCER & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

DR. JAEGAR'S (GENUINE.)

JAEGAR'S Ladies' Combinations.
JAEGAR'S Ladies' Under Vests.
JAEGAR'S Gents' Under Vests.
JAEGAR'S Gents' Drawers.
JAEGAR'S Gents' Cholera Belts.
JAEGAR'S Gents' Cardigan Jackets.
JAEGAR'S Gents' Shirts with or without Collars attached.
JAEGAR'S Gents' White Woollen Sweaters.
JAEGAR'S Gents' Socks.
JAEGAR'S Gents' Travelling Caps.
JAEGAR'S Gents' Tam O'Shanters.
Boys' Sailor Suits.
&c., &c., &c.

ASQUITH, LORD, & WHITMORE,
AGENTS, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ......£ 250,000
RESERVE FUND ......£ 223,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
31, LOMBARD ST., LONDON, E.C.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED:

'ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS......2½ Per Cent. Per Annum on the Minimum Weekly Balances."

ON FIXED DEPOSITS—
12 Months..............4½ per cent. per Annum.
6 Months..............4 „ „
3 Months..............3 „ „
For shorter periods, terms on application.

T. PAYN,
Agent.

OFFICES—Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital......................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund......................$ 63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors......$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.

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NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.........£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£ 100,000.

The Capital has been adjusted at 1s. 6d. per rupee at a cost of £116,625.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

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BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

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INSURANCES.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST
OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4	per mensem	(a)	If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4	„	(b)	If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0	„	(c)	If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4	„	(d)	If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b c d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

GEORGE OLIVER,
Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, to arrive. Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપતુલા શેખઆદમની કંપની
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

INSURANCES.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.
(1845)

FOR many years has issued Policies with treble options, which have given great satisfaction. For Terms and Particulars apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Chief Agents for Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl. RESERVE FUND...	„	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co. CAPITAL	„	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	„	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Lt., CAPITAL ...	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. All claims PROMPTLY SETTLED in BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

Absolute Security. Funds now exceed...£8,000,000
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to £7,891,896

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875 ....£742,553
„ 1880 ....£833,078
„ 1885 ....£966,107
„ 1890 ....£1,864,889

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.

REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to .... } £4,341,784
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS...£7,891,896

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1875	£3,288,137	1885	£5,592,901
1880	£4,528,542	1890	£7,891,896

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

IS WELL KNOWN for the Liberality of its Dealings, and among other ADVANTAGES, which European and Native Assurers have, are:—

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
VERY MODERATE PREMIUMS,
LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND SURRENDER VALUES.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured or the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.

NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.

FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY and remain in India.

The 'ORIENTAL' Grants, with or without Profits, Whole-term Policies, Temporary, Single Payment, Terminable Premium, or Sterling Policies (payable in India or England) Treble Benefit Endowment, Fully Paid-up, Half Credit System, Decreasing Scale and Family Pension Policies; also Endowments or Children and Liberal Annuities.

Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary,
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay
or any Local Agent throughout India.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette*.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Natural History Society, 5-30 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-30 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Bombay Philharmonic Society, Performance of Haydn's "Creation," Town Hall, 9-15 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Stanley's Opera Company, 9 p.m.
Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 11 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The steamer Rohilla arrived yesterday from London.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Arabia (s), for Persian Gulf; and Amizado (brig), Delagoa Bay.

POLO.—There will be a game this afternoon (Tuesday), commencing at 4-30 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Rheinfels entered and the s. s. Nyanza and the s. s. Gutenfels left the dock on Sunday, and the s. s. Siam left it yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Peninsular and the s. s. Lombardy entered the dock on Sunday and yesterday respectively, and the s. s. Elektra left it on Sunday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Zanzibar, Delegoa Bay, and Natal, per extra s. s. Wissmann, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 a. m., on Wednesday, the 27th instant.

PRESENTATION.—A meeting of the members of the Fort Chapel Congregation will be held at St. Patrick's Club, 16, Apollo Street, on Wednesday next, 27th instant, at 8-30 p.m., to make arrangements for the presentation of an address to his Grace the Archbishop of Bombay. All Catholics of the parish are kindly invited to be present.

CHOLERA IN BEZWADA.—A correspondent, writing to us under date of the 21st instant, from Bezwada, tells us *inter alia* that in addition to the famine that lately broke out in that city, the poor inhabitants have been visited by a more deadly calamity, *viz.*, cholera. Our correspondent continues that workmen on the East Coast Railway at Bezwada are daily succumbing to this dire disease by dozens.

THE BEZWADA EXECUTIVE ENGINEERSHIP.—Rumour was rife in many circles in Bezwada that Mr. P. Duncan, Executive Engineer, Quetta-Beluchistan, was to be transferred to Bezwada, to relieve Mr. Francis Spring, the present engineer-in-charge, but now, our correspondent informs us, these rumours are altogether groundless. It is alleged that the Consulting Engineer is greatly pleased with the works carried out on the Kistna Bridge, at Seetanagram, Bezwada, under Mr. Spring's superintendence.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—A meeting will be held this afternoon, at the Society's Rooms, 6, Apollo Street, at 5-30 p.m., when the following papers will be read by the secretary:—Notes on the Mammalia of Somali Land (*continued*), by Mr. J. D. Inverarity. The Protection of Game in Sind, by Mr. W. S. Hexton. The Butterflies of Travancore, by Mr. H. S. Ferguson, F.L.S. Note on *Cassia grandis* and *Cassia marginata*, by Mr. G. M. Woodrow. Branching Palms and Tree Ferns, by Mr. L. de Niceville. The Protection of Larvæ, by Mr. E. H. Aitken.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—H. E. the Governor's Band will play at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening, at 5-30, the following programme:—

Lancers............The Mayflower..........Liddell.
Overture.........La Gazza Ladra.........Rossini.
Polka..............Friendship.....................Muth.
Reminiscences of Offenbach.
Valse...............Avant le Bal...................Coote.
Galop..............Vivat................................Zikoff.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played at the Yacht Club, by the Band of the 5th Bo. L. I., at 6 o'clock, this evening:—

Polka Mazurka..Nana........................A. Coraggio.
Overture............Fidelis........................Beethoven.
Gavotte.............The First Kiss.........A. Schubert.
Fantasia............Songs and Dances of Northern Europe (Denmark and Russia)..........Kuhner.
Valse.................L'etoile Polaire.....Waldteufel.
Lancers.............Faust up to Date.....Meyer Lutz.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, BANDORA.—On Sunday the feast of St. Sebastian was celebrated in the St. Peter's Church. At 7-30 a. m. there was a procession, which wended its way through the village. High Mass commenced at 8-30 a. m. St. Joseph's orchestra and choir sang and played Hablinger's Mass very creditably, under the direction of Mr. Joseph Albuquerque. Rev. Fr. Jos. Nuckell, S. J., delivered an impressive sermon, dwelling with force and warmth on the heroic and noble virtues and faithfulness of St. Sabastian, which deeply moved the congregation. The service terminated by the rendering of Ph. D. Silva's lively orchestral All Over March. Mr. Francis Conceicao deserves a word of praise for having sustained the leading parts, and at the same time for having arranged Sacred Hymns, which were harmoniously rendered by the St. Joseph's Band, under his direction.

PUBLIC WORKS IN PALITANA.—A correspondent writes complaining of the state of decay into which the public buildings and roads in Palitana have fallen since the death of the late Thakore of Palitana. He says: "I could not help noting on my last visit to Palitana the fast decaying piles of buildings and neatly laid out gardens and roads on which the late Chief of that principality had bestowed so much care and attention. The most marked is the six or seven miles of the metalled road passing through the territory and lined with inviting trees on either side and which the late Chief, with the advice of the Political Officer of the Prant, constructed between Songadh and Palitana. This has of late been allowed to go to ruin. A quantity of broken stones cover the road, making it appear that it is attended to, which in reality have proved a complete obstruction and forced the public to take to by-ways. The large, sharp, loose stones, I have been told in bitter accents, have been lying on the road for the last six months or so, and no steps have yet been taken to remove even a foot of this formidable barrier. It is causing much dissatisfaction among the various classes and pilgrims who are compelled to silence by force of circumstances.

ALLEGED CULPABLE HOMICIDE.

AN inquest was held yesterday, by Mr. Allan F. Turner, Deputy Coroner, at the morgue, touching the death of Chimi, a widow, aged 30 years, living at Ferguson Road. The deceased worked as a labourer in the Queen Mill, and she had had two children by her first husband, after whose death she went to live with another man, who deserted her about a year ago. Since then the deceased had been living with another man, named Vittoo Bhiva, who did not go to any work, and consequently became dependent upon the deceased who supported him but always remonstrated with him for not doing any work. Hence quarrels took place between them frequently. On Sunday morning, at 7 o'clock, Wittoo asked the deceased to give him some food, but the deceased replied that she had not rice to cook, and unless he brought some rice she refused to serve him with his meal. Wittoo left the house in a temper, and the deceased borrowed a quantity of rice from a neighbour and cooked it for herself and her two sons. At 10-30 o'clock in the morning the deceased and her two sons sat down to take their meals when Wittoo came up and seeing the deceased taking her meal, he got angry, and taking the dish of rice that was in front of the deceased and also another dish in which was served rice for deceased's son who was then drying his clothes outside the room, he threw them out of the window. A quarrel ensued and in the altercation, which then took place, Wittoo gave two blows to the deceased with his clenched fist on her right side and knocked her down. The deceased immediately became unconscious and was taken into her room, and placed on a bed when she died immediately. Dr. Sydney Smith, Surgeon to the Coroner, who held a *post-mortem* examination of the body, was of opinion that the death was due to rupture of the spleen. The jury returned a verdict of culpable homicide not amounting to murder against Wittoo Bhiwa, who was accordingly committed to the Sessions.

The accused was placed before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, and charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder in causing the death of Chimi, woman. The case stands adjourned.

THE long looked-for winter rain has put in an appearance, just in time to be of the utmost use to the country without prejudicing the prospects of the next monsoon. Ajmere has received an inch, which will be no doubt of incalculable benefit to that water-wanting locality. Jeypore has had a similar fall, and rain in measurable amounts has been general all over North-Western India.

THE DAMAUN DEFAMATION CASE.

THE action for defamation, instituted by Messrs. Nunes and De Monte, against the Right Rev. Don Antonio Pedro Da Costa, Bishop of Damaun and Archbishop of Cranganore, was continued yesterday at the Esplanade Police Courts before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate. Lord Colin Campbell, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusjee and Dinshaw, was counsel for the prosecution, and Mr. Craigie, of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared to defend His Lordship the Bishop.

Mr. Craigie recalled Mr. De Monte who, in cross-examination, said that it was previous to the meeting of the 26th of April that he had an interview with the Bishop, who told them to send him a letter if the parishioners wished to examine the books. This was done, and when some of the parishioners called on the Bishop he showed them every courtesy, consideration and attention in their request. The meeting on the morning of May 10th was not called by the Vicar, but by the parishioners and the Vicar did not preside. Witness then admitted the Vicar did preside and the Bishop was present at the meeting the same evening and did not exhort the parishioners to behave in an orderly manner. Mr. Nunes got excited and said: "We have nothing to do with the Bishop or with the Pope." After Mr. Nunes made use of these expressions the Bishop left the meeting, as he considered he was not treated with proper respect. In witness's opinion Mr. Nunes' remarks were not disrespectful and not calculated to create discord and disorder. The observations did not excite indignation amongst some of those present. Witness did not know whether a report of this meeting appeared in the *East Indian* newspaper or the Portuguese papers. After witness spoke to the correctness of the minutes of meetings held on June 7 he said he could not say if a resolution was passed at that meeting to take possession forthwith of the funds of the church. Witness admitted proposing a resolution for amending certain misapplications of church funds by the late Revd. Braz Fernandez, and placing the books, vouchers, wills, documents, safes, Government Securities, monies, &c., in the hands of active and competent officials for better management. Witness considered he had a perfect right to take possession of them but not a compulsory one. If compulsion were necessary the parishioners had a right to apply to a court. At a meeting on July 12th one of the objects was not to carry out witness's resolution. It was also not another object to take possession of the funds and safes of the church or the will, vouchers, Government paper, &c. Witness admitted there would have been a disorderly meeting if any one had attempted to take possession of the church property without taking legal proceedings. Witness was chairman of the meeting of July 12th, at which a proposal was made that those in charge of the funds should deliver them over, and it was not suggested that if the funds were not delivered up possession should be taken then and there. Witness and his party anticipated that the proceedings would likely create a disturbance, and they entertained this belief because the Vicar had told them he had an order from the old warden to call *ramosees* two or three days before the meeting. Mr. Nunes did not state there were large funds in the coffers, and that as their administrators had been appointed they should take possession of them. No proposal of such a nature was made and witness did not hear several persons cry: "Let us go to the coffers." Sebastian D. J. Abreo was in charge of the safes, and had a son-in-law, named Morzello, whom he did not hear call out: "You shall not do so unless some one stands security for Rs. 25,000 or Rs. 30,000, or that must be so or something would happen to his father-in-law." Witness had left the meeting for about ten minutes, and could swear he did not know of any locksmith being brought by any person in connection with that meeting. Witness did not understand from a suggestion made by some persons regarding the safes that they should be opened by force.

Re-examined by Lord Colin Campbell Mr. DeMonte said it was his settled opinion that the Bishop had no right to interfere with the funds and property of the church, and that the administration of the church property was vested in the wardens and administrators, whom the parishioners could elect without the Bishop's intervention. The late Revd. Braz Fernandez was appointed Vicar in 1848 or 49 and a representation in opposition to his conduct was sent to the council of the Archbishop of Goa. The conduct of the late Revd. Braz Fernandez did not please the parishioners.

Witness spoke to the customs observed in calling meetings and was reminded of his answers in cross-examination to Mr. Craigie, several of which, he said, he did not understand when he replied to them.

The case was then adjourned.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 26.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Short Causes.

179-91—Wadia and G—Jevanjee Adamjee and another vs Allibhoy Moosajee.
559-91—Payne, G and S—Vussonjee Damodar and another vs Meya Adam Abdool Cader.
566-91—In person—Khushalchundjee Dowlutram vs Moolchundjee Balchundjee.
592-91—Bhaishunker and K—Govindram Mahesdas vs Beharilal Chanoomul and another.
634-91—Macfarlane, E and H—Kanayalal Jeynarayen vs Oodey Karan Dowlatram and others.
644-91—In person—Jaffirjee Abdulalli vs Meya Khan Abdoolalli and others.

To speak to the Minutes of the decree.

320-91—Payne, G and S—Jacob Elias Sassoon and others vs Hajee Jumal Hajee Ahmed and another—Macfarlane, E and H.

Postponed Long Causes.

105-91—Chalk, W and S—Bebeebai vs Fatmabai and others—Khunderao M and In person—Part heard.
482-91—Chalk, W and S—H D Hovell vs Cursetjee Rustomjee—Macfarlane, E and H.
349-91—Wadia and G—Jehangir Nusserwanjee Mody vs C A Beyts and another—Little, S F and N—Part heard.
371-91—Roughton, and B—For pauper—Harischandra Wishwanath Joshi vs Bhowan Mahadeo Joshi—Muljee B. B.
24-91—Little, S, F, and N—Anandrao Dinanath vs The Municipal Commissioner—Crawford and B and Co. (Not till Tuesday.
544-90—Little, S, F, and N—Esmaljee Ebhrahimjee Nuggree vs The Amritsur M Company—Thakoredas D and C.
667-89—Little, S, F, and N—Purmanandas Jeewandas vs Eduljee Sorabjee Daver—Payne, G and S.
523-90—Conroy and B—Jewraj Corejee vs Javerbai—Payne, G and S.
657-90—Khunderao M—Bai Shri Mahalaxmibai vs Ramkrishna Ballal and another—Janardhan and A.
587-90—Payne G and S—Syed Hoossein valad Syed H Ali vs Hajee Miya valad Baloo Miya—Conroy and B.
427-91—Payne, G and S—H C Stephens vs Allibhoy Esmailji—Crawford, B and Co.
496-91—K J Mantri—For pauper—Hurrichund Bhaoo Survey vs Succaram Ragoba Nagweker—M. H. Khan.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE FARRAN.)

For Judgment.

256-91—Mansuklal, D and J—Luckmivahu vs Runchordas Harridas—Ardasir, H and D

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

237-91—Conroy and B—John Henry Todd and another vs Lukhmidas Purshotumdas—E Wilkin—Part heard.
310-91—Conroy and B—J H Todd and another vs Lukmidas Purshotum—E Wikin.
634-90—Crawford, B and Co.—The Bombay and Persia S N Co. vs Mahomed Abdulla and others—In person and Nanu and H.
331-89—Payne, G and S—Virjee Dayal vs Nathoo Valjee—Shamrao P.
219-91—Nanu and H—Krishnarao Bapoo Telang vs Runchordas Motiram and others—M H Khan.
570-90—Janardhan and A—Sorabjee Pestonjee vs Nusserwanjee Pestonje and another—In person.
607-90—Roughton and B—Buchoo Hajee Abdoolla vs Hajee Cassum Balladina—Bhaishunker and K
181-91—Little S F and N—Chabildas Ramdas vs Tooljabai—Bhaishunker and K
550-90—J C Cama—C A Turner vs Vullibhai Khanbhai and others—Payne, G and S.
71-90—In person a pauper—Vuzrabai vs Hora Gulamhoosen Hyderally—M H Khan.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 23rd January, as compared with the statement of the 16th January, 1892:—

LIABILITIES.	Jan. 16. Rs.	Jan. 23. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	34,50,000	34,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	54,55,024	49,14,955
Do. do. at Branches	23,39,574	24,81,056
Other Deposits	4,30,54,287	3,87,88,969
Post Bills	11,255	11,784
Cash Credits, undrawn	37,74,796	32,66,813
Rs.	6,80,84,936	6,29,43,577
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	1,14,46,919	1,08,87,439
Cash Credits on do. do.	83,96,150	83,26,976
Loans do. do.	87,33,188	85,07,159
Current Accounts overdrawn	3,484	1,486
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,61,73,055	1,65,19,463
Stamps, &c.	18,221	18,408
Dead Stock .... Rs. 6,77,359		
Amt. applied in reduction .. 2,85,000		
	3,92,359	3,92,359
Bullion	3,00,003	3,00,003
Cash Balances with other banks	4,69,816	1,84,692
Cash and Currency Notes	2,21,51,741	1,78,05,592
Rs.	6,80,84,936	6,29,43,577

MR. PAT DOLYE, C.E., F.G.S., M.A. Inst. M.R., of Calcutta, editor of *Indian Engineering*, has been elected a member of the Royal Irish Academy.

IMPORTANT SHIPPING CASE.

AT the Small Cause Court yesterday before Mr. E. V. Stratten, Fifth Judge, judgment was given in an important shipping case, namely, Umthalal Dewchand *vs.* Glade & Co. Mr. Rustomjee Patel appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Conroy and Brown, represented the defendants.

His Honour, in delivering judgment, said: The defendants, Messrs. Glade and Co., are sued as agents of the Hansa Line of steamers for the value of twelve bags of sugar alleged to have been short-delivered to the plaintiffs out of a lot of 750 bags consigned from Hamburg to Bombay. The liability, if any, of the defendants attaches to them as obligors of a bond executed by them under section 64 of the Customs Act, 1878, as agents of the s.s. Rheinfels, and their liability under the bond is admittedly co-extensive with that of the owners. The defences raised are dealt with in the order in which they arise. The defendants contend in the first place that under the negligence clause of the bills of lading they are protected from liability for non-delivery or short delivery of goods. It is not disputed that the owners were bound to provide a fit ship, and the contention, therefore, practically comes to this that the defendants are not liable for non-delivery or short delivery from any cause whatever arising, unseaworthiness only excepted. This contention is not based upon any specific ruling, and although the liabilities of ship-owners are becoming considerably norrow by the latter decisions, coupled with the form which the modern bill of lading is in consequence assuming, there has not as yet been any reported decison which recognises such a large immunity as is now claimed. The question is, whether under the terms of the bill of lading in this particular case they are so protected. Exception 2 on which the contention of the defendants rests is as follows:—.. "Loss or damage from .. any act, neglect, error in judgment or default whatsoever of pilots, master mariners, engineers, stevedores, or others in the employment or navigation of the ships .. excepted." The exception is, no doubt, very general in its terms, including as it does acts and defaults of the master, &c., "in the employment" as well as in the "navigation" of the ships; and assuming, for the purposes of the argument, that a ship-owner can by special contract absolutely exclude his liability for non-delivery or short delivery from whatever cause arising, and this is a large assumption (for the contract to deliver is, I take it, an essential part of the ordinary bill of lading), the point for determination is whether the words of the exception, read with the document as a whole, are capable of sustaining the contention based upon them. There are sixteen exceptions to the bill of lading in this case, and nearly all of them show that there were in the contemplation of the parties a variety of contingencies such as are usually provided for in bills of lading, in the event of which the ship's liability was to be either expressly limited or entirely excluded. Most, if not all, of these contingencies, not to enter into a minute enumeration of them, are of a kind for which there would have been no necessity to make provision, if the construction which it is desired to place upon exception 2 be correct, and the result would be that a large number of the exceptions would be more surplusage. For example, the exceptions which provide that the steamer's responsibility shall cease when goods leave the ship's deck, and that in the event of claims for short delivery or loss the ship is not to be responsible for more than first cost, would be wanting in significance and would indeed be superfluous if the owners were not to be responsible at all for short delivery or loss. And so with various other exceptions regarding insufficient packing, obliteration of marks, carriage of bullion, and other matters. To be brief, almost every one of the sixteen exceptions to the bill of lading contains terms which in this way directly or indirectly qualify and restrict the effect of the exception relied upon, and preclude the Court, I think, from placing upon it so wide a construction as desired. To do so would, it appears to me, be to sacrifice the effect of the entire document to the terms of a particular clause, a mode of interpretation which would be opposed alike to the general rule for the construction of documents, and to the particular rule which, in the case of bills of lading, requires that the construction should be in favour of the shipper rather than the owner. Of course, it may be said that the exceptions to which I have referred are not wanting in meaning and effect upon such a construction as is claimed for the negligence clause because they would be applicable to cases where liability might arise by reason of unseaworthiness; but this was not contended, nor do I think would such an argument be sustainable, for, apart from other reasons, neither the terms nor the frame of the exceptions will, in my opinion, admit of such a construction being placed upon the document, even though the fullest latitude were allowed for the somewhat unscientific results, which, to avoid the effect of new rulings, the piece-meal alterations of bills of lading in the end produce. My ruling, therefore, on this point is against the defendants, and I have given my reasons for it at some length, because the point was the chief one relied upon and urged on behalf of the defendants. In order, then, to relieve themselves from liability under the terms of the bill of lading itself, the defendants must show that the short delivery was due to some specific cause for which under some provision of the bill other than that already dealt with they are not responsible, and as a matter of fact this is the ground which an alternative branch of their defence covers the exceptions pleaded being the obliteration clause and the clause providing that "the steamer's responsibility shall cease whenever the goods have left the ship's deck." It is admitted by the plaintiffs that if the non-delivery was due to obliteration of marks or if it be shown that the ship delivered to the dock the defendants are not liable. An examination of the evidence on these points, therefore, becomes necessary. (The evidence is here reviewed.) The dock admits the receipt of 19,749 bags from the ship. The defendants say that that was the full number of bags the ship brought into Bombay, the alleged error of 250 bags in the manifest, and the alleged over-carriage of 199 bags from Kurrachee make it rather doubtful whether there was really upon the whole cargo an over-delivery or an under delivery to the dock; but to simplify matters, I will proceed upon the basis of the figures admitted by the defendants. Assuming the defendants' figures to be correct as regards the total number of bags of sugar the ship brought into Bombay and delivered to the dock, this, though it is very valuable as general evidence in their favour, cannot, I think be taken as furnishing a complete answer to the present claim unless supplemented by evidence to show that the plaintiff's consignment was so delivered. The defendants possess no receipt from the dock nor any ship's tally by which they can show this, and the dock evidence on which they are compelled in consequence to rely is against them, showing, as it does, a short delivery on the plaintiff's consignments. As regards this, moreover, it seems to me that the defendants' letter of 21st April really amounts to an admission of the correctness of the allocation by the dock of the excess of 12 bags to one of the S.P.R. consignments, of which plantiff's sugar formed no part. The evidence, therefore, does not justify the conclusion that the bags short-delivered to the plaintiffs were delivered to the dock, or that their non-delivery was due to absence or obliteration of marks, the onus on both of which points lies on the defendants. With this finding, the defence raised on the question of the delivery order must also fall. As to the amount of damages, the plaintiffs are not under the billl of lading entitled to recover at the market rate of Rs. 12-8 per cwt. claimed, but only at the invoice rate of Rs. 10-8 per cwt. For the same reason the claim for interest is disallowed. There is no evidence before the Court as to the amount of freight paid on the goods short-delivered. The decree therefore, will be for Rs. 252, together with Court costs, Rs. 27-3, and plaintiff's professional costs Rs. 30.

WE are requested to remind ladies and gentlemen attending the performance of "The Creation" this evening, that it is desirable that they should be in their seats by 9-15 p.m., in order to allow of the performance commencing punctually.

LOWER Bengal has four systems of canals, and the Lieutenant-Governor in a recent resolution mentions the rather startling fact that since they were constructed the charge to the Provincial revenues on account of them has been the sum of four crores of rupees.

THE abnormally low prices of American cotton this year have resulted in the appearance of some not inconsiderable parcels of well known varieties on the Bombay market—an instance of bringing coals to Newcastle for which it would be difficult to find a precedent in the records of the Bombay cotton trade. The first result of this will be an at all events temporary resort to the spinning in the Bombay mills of the higher counts of yarn. We learn, indeed, from the *Indian Textile Journal* that one mill has even gone far enough to attempt the production of 80's on the ring frame with a spindle speed of a little over 1,000, an experiment which cannot be anything but useless for practical purposes. 40's, 50's, and 60's, as our contemporary says, may be spun with commercial success, and there is no reason why they should not.

THE OBSERVATION OF STARS.

PROFESSOR OXENHAM delivered an interesting and instructive lecture on "The Stars and how to observe Them" at the Sassoon Mechanic's Institute yesterday evening, Colonel Merewether presiding.

Professor Oxenham in the course of his lecture said:—By "stars" I now mean those commonly called "fixed stars," a singular misnomor, since of the vast majority the one thing known is that they are not fixed. Now, the first point to secure if we propose to observe the stars at all is to learn in some way to recognise them, and from remote to pre-historic ages the grouping into constellations has been familiar to men as a contrivance for this purpose, and many individual stars have names as Vega, the brightest in the Lyre, Altair in the Eagle and Sirius, the leader of the Host of heaven, a glorious object in all likelihood either as greater or more splendid than our sun. Probably everyone here knows some constellation when he sees it: the Great Bear or Orion or both, and from this beginning all the principal constellations may easily become known. The Great Bear is the most useful as the nearest to the Pole star which never sets in the Northern Hemisphere, but is visible every night and all night long, whereas if we trust to Orion to give us the bearings of other constellations we may find that our referee is not to be seen. Here in Bombay even the Great Bear is not always above the horizon, but he is never long absent, and it happens that on the other side of the Pole we have Cassiopea, which must be visible if the Great Bear is not available. Cassiopea is that constellation which has its bright stars arranged like a W or an M, and cannot fail to be recognised as lying opposite to the Great Bear, so that a line from one constellation to the other would pass through the Pole Star. I would, therefore, advise any one who wished to learn the constellations to begin by making sure of the Great Bear and Cassiopea, as one or both of them must always be visible in Bombay at any hour of any fine night. Begin with this simple lesson which you may learn in a few minutes, and you will find it will enable you to learn all the constellations without difficulty; for example, you are looking at the Great Bear and see a bright star at which the Bear's tail is *always* pointing—the first conspicuous star in that direction—that is Arcturus, the brightest star in Bootes—or if we look before instead of behind the Bear, the first conspicuous star at which the Bear is looking is Capella, the brightest star in Auriga. Think of the Bear as rushing upon the Kid (Capella), and being hunted by the giant Bootes, and remember that this is *always* the relative position of these stars, and you will have already a trustworthy foundation upon which you can build up a knowledge of the heavens which will, perhaps, surprise you and make you wonder how you could ever have seen any difficulty in making out these stars, or at least the most conspicuous of them.

Having related some experiences of observations, and explained the simplest and most interesting way to observe stars, Professor Oxenham continued:—When we leave the sun and his attendant planets, and launch fourh into the universe, we leave behind us indeed wonders past finding out, but wonders comprised within limits which we measure and determine. And whither and how far do we launch? Into regions so vast and distances so tremendous that our senses cannot distinguish them from infinity—no longer do we contemplate one sun, but myriads of suns, not a system of planets, however vast, as Jupiter is compared to our earth, but suns single, in pairs, in groups in galaxies—all independent in unborrowed splender, and yet many evidently and all by implication bound together by the same law which guides the drops of the shower on the pebble that falls from our hand. While as to distance, their remoteness is so inconceivable that light itself flying with a speed which would encircle the earth about eight times in a second-light, itself takes years and centuries and it may be, centuries of ages to pass across the awful chasm between a star and our earth. Think what this means—it means that the stars which we see are not the stars of the present, but stars as they once were. The light that you look on to-night may have started on its journey at the dawn of creation, and may even date from fiat of Omnipotence when God said, "Let there be light," and there was light. Jean Paul Aritcher has a fine passage upon this thought of the amazing extent of the universe:—"Then consider that the star which as you see it is blazing with a brilliance unapproachable by any earthly illumination may long since have become extinct, and that far back in the past before man's first appearance on the globe it became one of those strange objects which once it may be were infused with light and heat, but now are travelling dead and in darkness through the unimaginable cold of interstellar space." This reflection gives rise to the awe-inspiring thought as we look up at the starry heavens. If these great suns in the further regions of the universe have lost their heat and light, our own sun too may die. Study of the stars suggests, however, not only the last, but the first stages also of cosmic life. If we have reason to think that there are bodies now dark and cold, but once suns greater and more glorious than our lord of day, we also seem to be given glimpses of the births of suns and the beginnings of systems of growing life and organization scattered over the whole heavens, and of all varieties of configuration and brillance, we find mysterious aggregations of light. Nebulæ or luminous clouds which seem to show us that while once our sun and his family of planets was in the remote and unthinkable past—in whatever respects the particular hypothesis of Laplace may be deemed unsatisfactory, it is some form of the nebular theory that appears to most astronomers to present the best solution of the problem as to the development of our own and the other systems of the universe. In general and popular language, this theory is, that matter originally nebulous or cloudlike became under the action of gravity and other forces more and more closely packed together, and as this nebulous map continued to revolve about its centre, the matter in the middle collected into the sun and threw off in succession rings of which eventually planets and their satellites became eventually formed. In addition to nebulæ there are also clusters, some of which like the Pleiades own familiar objects even to the unaided vision, and some which require optical assistance to discover. Many of these clusters are marvellous objects in the smallest telescopes, and even opera glasses, which show the Pleiades or the cluster in Præsepe, a group of flashing gems more brilliant than the diamond, and shining with a keen brightness upon the intense blackness of space. In the Pleiades an ordinary eye sees six stars, or by the device known as averted vision perhaps one or two more. A very moderate glass will show thirty or forty stars, and about 500 separate stars have been seen mapped in star charts. So many and various are the clusters and nebulæ that no observer, however humble, and however poorly furnished with instruments, need doubt his power to find ample interest, and no possible increase of means and appliances will ever exhaust the catalogue of wonder. Here in these latitudes we not only have all the clusters in Perseus, some of them visible to the naked eye, but we have also accessible what our friends in England can never see—the two superb clusters in Centaurus and the Southern Cross—the former about Eta. Centaurus is justly described as gorgeous with its thousands of brilliants, and the latter a small triangular group near K. Crucis is a mass of vivid colours, the stars shining like rubies, emeralds, and sapphires, but gems such as no earthly mine can ever equal: for it requires but a very superficial study of the heavens to reveal stars of all varieties of colour, and many of the double stars show lovely chromatic contrasts and harmonies. Some are seen double in a cheap instrument that cost but a few shillings, and others can barely be divided by the very finest telescopes. No one need doubt of finding interest and of exploring the sky for double stars.

A vote of thanks to the lecturer and the chairman concluded the proceedings.

HOMELESS LEPER RELIEF FUND.

THE following subscription paid into the Bank of Bombay is acknowledged with thanks:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mr. Ahayanlal Bhudharji Thakar	10	0	0
Total	10	0	0
Amount previously acknowledged	86,038	10	6
Grand Total	86,048	10	6

The following additional subscription has been promised (61st list):—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mr. Ahayanlal Bhudharji Thakar	10	0	0
Total......Rs.	10	0	0
Subscriptions already promised......... „	86,438	10	6
Grand Total......Rs.	86,448	10	6

Subscribers are requested to pay the amount of their subscriptions into the Bank of Bombay.

H. A. ACWORTH.
R. M. SAYANI,
HARKISONDAS NAROTUMDAS,
Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 25th January, 1892.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE British s.s Lady Armstrong, 2,041 tons, Captain W C Abbott, cleared yesterday for London, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Arthur, Mr Galvayne, and 6 deck.

THE steam-ship Rheinfels, 1,773 tons, Captain H. G. Weber, arrived in harbour on Sunday last from Hamburg via Antwerp and Kurrachee, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Glade and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JANUARY 25.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S.C Mackinnon	1472	Barham	B	Finlay, Muir & Co
„ Mobile	916	McAdam	C	B & P S N Co
„ Rheinfels	1773	Weber	D	Glade & Co
„ Wissmann	236	Weisskam	H J	Heyer & Co
„ Assam	1611	Browne	M	P & O S N Co
„ L Armstrong	2041	Abbott	Q	T Morrison & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

S. S. Saburmati............Nacoda.......Shepherd & Co
„ Poonani ....do.................do.

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessel	Tons	Captain	No.	Agents
S.S. Peninsular	2111	Loggin	1	P & O S N Co
„ Hispania	2213	Abrey	2	W&A Graham & Co
„ Lombardy	1738	Cole	4	P & O S N Co
„ Khiwa	1452	Shumacker	6	P & O S N Co
„ Imperator	2441	Bechtinger	7	A-H Lloyds S N Co
„ Nedjed	1692	Newey	10	K Nixon & Co
„ Tanjore	1402	Raffin	12	H C Joosub
„ N. Hall	2139	Owens	13	E Bates & Co

ARRIVAL.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
25	Rohilla (s)	Tocque	London, Dec. 31.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Arabia (s)	Gimblett	Persian Gulf.
	Amizado (brig)	Nacoda	Delagoabay, &c.

The steamer Lady Armstrong, Captain Abbott, obtained her port clearance yesterday for London.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Lombardy, for China, &c.
„ Peninsular, for London, &c.
„ Karagola, for K. coast and Kurrachee.
Brig Esperance, for Quillemane and Mozambique.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

Date.	Vessel. (Arrivals)	Commander.	From.	Date. (Departures)	To.
January					
4	Etoile French gun boat	De Carfort	Obock	12	Obock
8	Neghalia	Burtow	Hodeida	11	Suez
	Sheik Berkhud	Nicholas	Hodeida		Hodeida
10	Tuna	Peters	Somali coast.		Hodeida
	Dalhousie IG	Ayes	Somali coast.		
11	Athens	Flett	Calcutta	12	Genoa
	Victoria	Adamson	London	11	Sydney
	Glenogle	Duke	New York	12	China
	Baghdadi	Hudson	Jeddah		Bussorah
	Woodcock	Craig	Somali coast.	14	Somali coast
	Zwaan	Wouteen	Rotterdam	13	Batavia
	Prince Albert	Damster	Hamburg	12	Mauritius
	Mocambique	Mendes	Lisboa		Zanzibar
12	Clan McAllister	Alexander	Calcutta	11	London
	Muyun	Wilson	Muccala	13	Somali coast
	Ethiopia	Frohawk	Zanzibar		London
	Electra	Scott Smith	Sea	17	Repairing cableworks
	Conquest H M's	Henderson	Sea	15	Somali coast
	Polynesian	Vimont	Marseilles	13	Australia
13	Himalaya H M's T Ship	Hammick	Portsmouth		China
	Imperator	Bechtinger	Trieste	14	Bombay
14	Bengal	Barratt	London		Calcutta
	Iosto	Gherardo	Mussowa	15	Mussawa
	Ballaarat	Ashdown	Sydney	14	London
	Chusan	Thompson	Calcutta		London
	Nedjed	Newey	Port Said		Bombay
	Mercara	Bergemann	Brisbane		London
	Thames	Seaton	Bombay		
	Africa	Franks	London	15	Zanzibar
15	Malange	Silva	Zanzibar		Lisboa
	Conrad	Duniker	Batavia		Amsterdam
16	Singapore	Parodi	Bombay	16	Genoa
	Melbourne	Paull	China	17	Marseilles
	Hohenstaufen	Eichel	Bremen		Australia
17	Tuna	Peters	Hodeida		
	Muyun	Wilson	Somali coast.		
	Kirkley	Brown	Calcutta	17	London
	Arroyo	McGowan	Albany	18	London
18	Sheik Berkhud	Nicholas	Hodeida		
	Iran	Delargy	Cardiff		
	Bussorah	Thomas	Bussorah	18	London
	Adowa	Paton	London		Bombay

Aden, 18th January, 1892.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 25.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Mackinnon s—5 cases silvered plate glass, P. Dadabhoy; 100 cases slates, E Dawoodbhoy.
Netherby Hall s—500 bales bar soap, K. Tarruck and Co; 4 cases tobacco, H Aderjee; 22 cases medicine, &c., Treacher and Co; 110 boxes candles, A Ebrahim.
Hispania s—500 boxes bar soap and 250 cases candles, Lyon and Co; 3 cases books, S Pandurung; 2 casks earthenware. Shroff Brothers; 26 cases printing ink, M A M Shurufally.

FROM LONDON.

Rannoch s—9 cases biscuits, B Nuzerally; 9 cases soap, &c., H M Hassum; 29 cases paper and envelopes, H Abdoolally; 70 drums turpentine, C Rajbhoy and Co; 160 kegs paint, 17 cases varnish, 650 drums linseed oil and 140 drums turpentine, T F Bengalee; 10 cases medicine, D Dadabhoy; 89 packages oilmenstores, &c, B Nuzerally; 34 packages oilmenstores, S Heptoola; 150 drums, turpentine, M Shurufally; 60 drums turpentine, A Abdool hoosen; 84 cases cheese, A N and C S Co-operative Society; 5 cases cheese, Jamsetjee Nowrojee; 90 cases oilmenstores, &c., S. Heptoola; 10 balas twist paper, A Salmon and Co.
Shanghai s—50 drums turpentine, linseed oil, &c, Treacher and Co; 50 packages marbles, T. F. Bengalee; 18 packages turpentine, Habib and Co; 800 kegs paint, C Rajbhoy and Co.

FROM ANTWERP

Shanghai s—250 boxes candles, A Ebrahim; 60 cases earthenware and 3 cases glassware, G Poonja.
Rannoch s—200 cases candles, S Naraen and Co; 250 cases candles, S Heptoola; 250 cases candles, A Shaik Adum; 66 cases window glass, T Ebramjee; 270 cases window glass, H Lallmeya; 23 cases China marbles, A Essoofally.

FROM NEW YORK.

Hispania s—103 packages lamps, &c, R Ditmar; 11 cases tobacco, Hormusjee Aderjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Elektra s—31 packages paper, S A S Dawood.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Netherby Hall s—150 cwts myrabollams, Sewjee Ramjee; 1,500 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 4,000 cwts wheat, William Beil and Co; 1,000½ cwts myrabollams, S Dossa and Co; 817 cwts myrabollams, S Ramjee.
Hispania s—425 cwts myrabollams, Sewjee Ramjee; 52 bales wool, Cooverjee Vusonjee; 48 bales wool, Cursondas Mooljee; 1,305 cwts myrabollams, Veerjee Hasraj; 46 bales wool, B Fukeerchand; 28 bales wool, Mottee Jaitha; 325½ cwts myrabollams, Jetha Malsee; 160 cwts coir yarn, P Govindjee; 35 bales wool, P Dwarkadas; 31 bales wool, T Chumandas.

FOR LONDON.

Lady Armstrong s—8 bales skins, M Shapoorjee and Co; 48 cwts olibanum, M Rehim and Co; 142½ cwts turmeric, L Chuterbhooz; 12 bales skins, G Rusool Bux.
Peninsular s—270 cwts coir yarn, Megjee Mooljee; 501 cwts myrabollams, H Gokaldas; 77½ cwts olibanum, 230 lbs tortoise shell and 1,100 lbs cardamomseeds, B Sajeen; 79 cwts olibanum, M Cassumbhoy and Co; 501 cwts myrabollams, S Dossa and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Clan Mackinnon s—250 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 90 bales cotton. F Sauquet and Co; 1 bale woollen carpets, Aug M Misrahi.

FOR TRIESTE.

Kent s—110 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.
Imperator s—2,801 cwts myrabollams, W Gurtler.

FOR GENOA.

Nedjed s—220 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 100 bales cotton and 900 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Brothers; 3,199½ cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Peninsular s—8 cases opium, Bombay and Persia S N Co.

FOR VENICE.

Imperator s—350 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.
Kent s—103 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Lombardy s—200 bales twist, J Peerbhoy and Co; 400 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 77 cwts olibanum, A Mowjee; 20 bales twist, C Ebram and Co; 50 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co; 336 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co; 100 bales twist, B Hurdial; 125 bales twist, R S Woonwalla; 129 cwts olibanum, M Cassumbhoy and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Lombardy s—281 cwts sandlewood, M Fuckeerbhoy.
Lombardy s—275 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Lombardy s—50 bales twist, Dinshaw D Carranee and Co; 20 bales twist, Sha B Sassoon and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 22.

Lukin, 2nd Lt, Bo, 2nd K O Yorkshire, on duty, from Deolali.

JANUARY 25.

Croker, 2nd Lt, Bengal, R A, on duty, from Bellary.
Winter, Capt, Ms, R A, from furlough, from England.
Radcliffe, Capt, Bengal R A, on duty from England.
Galloway, Lieut, Bengal 1st East Surrey, on leave, from England.
Wood, Lieut, Bengal, R A, from furlough, from England.
Scott, Surgn, Capt, Ms 6th Infantry H C, from furlough, from England.
Penton, Major, Bo, Inpector A Signalling, on duty, from Aden.
Conyngham, Capt, Bo, 1st Worc Regt, on leave, from Poona.
Howell, Capt, Bo, 1st Worc Regt, on leave, from Poona.
Ramsped, Major, Bo, 1st Worc Regt, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 24.

Bartlett, Capt, Ms 2nd Devon Regt, on promotion, to Burmah
Allen, Capt, Bengal, R E, on duty, to Simla.

JANUARY 25.

Hall, Surgn-Capt, Ms, Medical Staff, on duty, to Secunderabad.
Woodmass, 2nd Lt, Ms 19th Hussars, to join, to Bangalore.
Scott, Surgn-Capt, Ms, 6th Infy H C, to rejoin, to Bolarum.
Radcliffe, Capt, Bengal, R A, on duty, to Delhi.
Mitchell, Capt, Bo, APD, on leave, to Mahableshwar.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 25th January, 1892.

1. The proficiency class will meet as follows:—
FORT HEAD-QUARTERS.
Wednesday and Thursday, at 6-30 p.m.
NESBIT ROAD HEAD-QUARTERS.
To-day, Friday, at 8-45 p.m.
2. There will be 10" R. M. L. Gun drill at the Nesbit Road Head-Quarters as follows:—
Wednesday, 8-45 p.m. Corpl Marsland's detachment.
Thursday, at 5-45 p.m. Sergt. Hoyle's detachment.
3. There will be class firing at Coorla on Friday, next the 29th instant. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m. (local time) and Byculla 10 minutes later.
4. On Saturday next, the 30th instant, both Companies will parade at the Apollo Bunder at 4-15 p.m., and proceed to Pilot Bunder, Colaba; No. 2 Company to continue the annual course of gun target practice; and No. 1 Company for 10" R. M. L. gun drill at Colaba North Fort. Dress:—Drill Order.
5. On Sunday next, the 31st instant, the Corps will parade at the Sir Richard Temple Statue at 5-30 p. m. for Church Parade. Dress:—Full Dress (side arms only).

By order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 26th January, 1892.

1. A Regimental Committee meeting will be held at Head-Quarters at 6 o'clock this evening.
2. The Regiment will fall in for church Parade in front of the Gymkhana at 5 p.m. on Sunday, the 31st instant. Red uniform, helmets and side Arms.
3. The following dates are fixed for "D" Company Shooting Team:—
"Wyer Cup" Competition, final practice on Thursday, the 28th instant, and Competition on Wednesday, the 3rd February.
4. Non-Commissioned Officers and Volunteers desirous of attending the class of Instruction for Proficiency certificates are requested to send their names to the Adjutant not later than the 31st instant.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The squadron will parade in rear of the Marine Lines at 7 o'clock this morning Carbines to be worn.

By order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major and Adjutant, Bo. Vol. Rides.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 25TH OF JANUARY, 1892.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind: Direction.	Wind: Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade: Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Rainfall: Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall: Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	30·223	W	1	72·1	54·3	81	..	0·50	−0·75
Agra	30·238	S W	2	72·6	53·6	94	..	0·68	+0·11
Cawnpore	30·214	W S W	4	72·5	53·0	97	..	0·21	..
Allahabad	30·182	W S W	6	73·5	52·9	95	..	0·29	−1·03
Jhansi	30·217	Calm.	1	71·4	53·7	88	..	1·28	+0·62
Jacobabad	30·219	Calm.	2	73·9	45·0	84	...	0·08	−0·05
Karachi	30·219	N E	15	76·5	55·0	74	..	0·31	−0·09
Ajmere	30·263	Calm.	2	67·2	48·8	96	..	1·19	+0·71
Deesa	29·159	W NW	..	81·1	55·9	71	..	0·55	+0·40
Rajkote	30·125	E N E	9	82·9	57·9	76	...	..	−0·35
Veraval	30·088	Calm.	3	...	61·3	60	..	..	...
Neemuch	30·238	N E	6	75·7	49·9	83	..	0·01	−0·36
Indore	30·226	Calm.	2	78·0	51·1	89	...	0·65	−0·15
Saugor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jubbulpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hoshangabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khandwa	30·198	N E	3	86·2	59·6	84	..	0·01	−1·21
Raipur	30·165	N N E	3	85·5	61·4	58	..	...	−1·09
Nagpur	30·164	N N W	4	86·3	62·8	73	..	..	−1·80
Amraoti	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..
Akola	30·181	E N E	4	89·0	62·4	62	..	..	−2·48
Surat	30·106	N E	L	91·1	62·0	76	..	..	−0·22
Malegaon	30·196	W N W	4	88·9	58·4	73	..	..	−1·47
Bombay	30·091	E N E	8	82·2	72·2	78	...	0·01	−0·86
Poona	30·143	S E	8	90·0	63·9	46	..	0·02	−1·64
Sholapore	30·170	S E	10	89·2	63·6	64	..	...	−1·80
Ratnagiri	30·109	Calm.	6	85·4	68·9	56	..	0·01	−0·89
Belgaum	30·127	E S E	7	85·8	62·4	65	..	1·51	−0·49
Goa	30·065	S E	8	87·1	69·6	69	...	...	..
Karwar	30·067	N E	3	87·3	68·3	75	..	0·54	−2·61
Mangalore	30·080	E N E	3	91·3	72·9	58	..	2·01	−1·68
Calicut	30·068	E N E	9	90·3	73·0	76	..	3·97	−3·44
Cochin	30·072	N E	M	93·2	69·1	68	...	9·07	−0·74
Bangalore	30·218	E N E	6	82·2	57·9	79	..	0·66	−3·93
Secunderabad	30·182	E N E	6	83·2	61·9	72	..	...	−2·09
Masuliptm.	30·160	N N E	8	85·1	68·1	93	...	...	−8·39
Bellary	30·180	S E	7	89·0	62·5	75	...	0·72	−1·72
Cuddapah	30·168	N E	..	92·0	64·2	74	...	0·53	−6·40
Madras	30·136	E N E	13	84·2	76·2	74	..	10·12	−14·16
Coimbatore	30·165	N	6	89·7	66·8	92	..	1·45	−4·40
Trichinopoly	30·121	N N E	4	81·6	68·8	86	..	4·68	−6·55
Negapatam	30·091	N E	17	81·9	75·7	69	..	33·97	+1·73
Colombo, (24th Jan.)	30·057	N	8	86·0	72·0	69	..	33·42	+11·29

In column "Wind, rate per hour." L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a rapid to brisk fall in Sind and at Deesa, the barometric changes during the past twenty-four hours have been small and rather irregular. Readings are relatively high in Rajputana and low on the West Coast. Gradients are moderate to slight. The barometer reads above the normal average everywhere. Winds are westerly to south-westerly in the Punjab and North-West Provinces, while north-westerly, north-easterly and south-easterly breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong at Karachi, Madras and Negapatam, and moderate to light in other places. This morning the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Bombay. The maximum temperature variations in either direction are small except at Ajmere and Jhansi (5° to 8° below the mean). The highest maximum was 93° at Cochin. Nights are very hot in Berar and at Madras, Negapatam, Sholapur, Malegaon, Surat, Nagpur, Raipur, and Khandwa, but elsewhere the departures are moderate. The lowest temperature last night occurred at Jacobabad (46°). Humidity changes are small and irregular and skies are partially clouded to-day at only a few stations in the Madras Presidency and Sind, and at Deesa and Bombay. No rain is reported from any of the observing stations since yesterday. The weather is generally fine and undisturbed to-day.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JAN. 25.

The barometer has risen in the west and south of the Peninsula, and fallen elsewhere, the fall being from brisk to rapid in north-west India. Changes are slight elsewhere. The general distribution is unchanged, and still strongly anticyclonic winds blow. Force is fresh on the Madras coast, and generally moderate elsewhere. The temperature has risen except in parts of Madras, and above the normal average except in Guzerat, Central India, Sind, and Rajputana, where there is a trifling deficiency. The only rainfall reported is three quarters of an inch in Cuddalore, and a few drops in Nowgong and Salem.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 24th January, 1892.

Means of observations at 4 a.m., 10 a.m., 4 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·992
Temperature of the Air	75·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68·5
Dew Point	64·9
Relative humidity of Air	0·691
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	1·0
Maximum temperature of air read (at 8 a.m. next day)	83·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	69·0
General Directions of Wind *	E, ENE, ESE, ENE, W NNW, N, NE.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours *	194

* From midnight to midnight.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

TO WATCHMAKERS and JEWELLERS. —WHY buy GERMAN-made MATERIALS & TOOLS from Bazar? Go to CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, where you find none but English and Swiss Materials and Tools at Reasonable Prices.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WAT-HAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

COTTAGE PIANO (Soundy and Co.) nearly new. Cost Rs. 650, what offers? Owner going home. "M. B. J.," care of this Office.

JUST UNPACKED, a fresh Consignment of BARCLAY, PARKINS and Co's STOUT in Pints, per doz. Rs. 2. Special terms to Refreshment Rooms, &c. PEARSE and Co., Bombay.

RECEIVED, CUCKOO and TRUMPETER CLOCKS with chains and springs, one day and eight day going, Rs. 25, Rs. 35, to Rs. 150.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

ON VIEW.—BONA FIDE AUCTION SALE of the late DR. J. TEMPERLEY GRAY'S Household Furniture, Piano, Harmonium, Telescope, Microscope, Horses, Carriages, Books, Plants, &c., at the "Ridge," the Malabar Hill.

ON VIEW.—MR. MUNJEE NATHOO-BHAI'S very Valuable Furniture, etc., at Warden Road, Breach Candy, opposite Scandal Point.

WANTED, a young LADY AMATEUR with some experience to take part in Private Theatricals. Apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of this Paper.

WANTED a Second-Class ENGINEER for Ginning and Press Factory at Veerumgaum. Apply with testimonials, stating salary expected, to WHITTLE and Co., Veerumgaum.

WANTED, ENGROSSING CLERKS, for an Attorney's Office. Good and fast writers with long experience only need apply. "A. B.," care of this Paper.

WANTED, a CLERK to copy English and French; nice handwriting indispensable. Address "B. C.," care of this Paper.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES!!!—We have FOR SALE a fine assortment of LADIES' SILVER WATCHES of exceptionally good quality. Crystal Face, Keyless, from Rs. 35. Hunting and Half Hunting at Rs. 45 and Rs. 50, respectively.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Watch and Clock Manufacturers, Bombay and Poona.

GENT'S HANDKERCHIEFS, NEAT COLORED BORDERS, Assorted Patterns in each dozen, fast colours, a remarkably cheap line, per doz. Rs. 4 cash.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

UNDOUBTEDLY the Best STORM-PROOF and PUNKAH-PROOF LAMPS and LANTERNS can only be had at the LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now open. It is the most pleasant, comfortable and central Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright, airy and commodious All home comforts provided. Terms Moderate.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR, OPEN from October. Most Central Situation, and best accommodation. Private Sitting Rooms to single Ladies and Gents as well as Married Couples.

GAIETY HOTEL, FORT.—Now under entire English Management. A Good Table provided, with Dining and Sitting-room, Bed-rooms with Bath-rooms. Every convenience and Comfort. Apply to Manager.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from Station. Rooms, Board, and Lodging excellent; under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, S. BOMANJI.

TO SUB-LET.—The OFFICES on the first floor, No. 71 and 73, Apollo Street, at present in the occupation of Messrs. N. P. Nathan's Sons. Immediate entry if necessary. For particulars apply to N. P. NATHAN'S SONS, 71, Apollo Street.

TO LET—FURNISHED BUNGALOW, on Nepean Sea Road, facing Davar Hall, vacated by His Highness Gaekowar. Apply to H. B. Jeejeebhoy.

HOP-ALE, Ginger-Ale, Raspberryade, Gingerade, Lemonade, Tonic Water, and Seltzer 12 annas per dozen.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street.

RESIDENTS on MALABAR HILL will be SUPPLIED with FRESH BUTTER daily on applying to the BOMBAY DAIRY SUPPLY Co., Tamarind Lane.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply "SUPERINTENDENT," "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

OUR CARPET ROOM is now open to Public Exhibition. Indian-made Carpets of all Sizes; also rugs, dhurries, floor-cloths and mats.—S. J. TELLERY and Co., Dealers in Indian Arts and Curios.

REVISED PRICES of Aerated Waters. Soda, Potash, and Plain Aerated Waters, per dozen, 8 Annas. Lemonade, and other Sweet Waters, per dozen, 12 Annas.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street, Fort, and Byculla.

A LADY proceeding to Europe wishes to recommend her young GOANESE AYAH. Apply to Mrs. S. METAXAS, Deena Lodge Ridge, Malabar Hill.

WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS.—Suited for large and small Presents to Friends at Home.—Designs and Shapes purely Oriental—School of Art Compound, Esplanade.

"BOMBAY FINE ART EXHIBITION—Pictures Mounted and Framed." and sent in for Ensuing Exhibition according to the Society's Rules.—D. B. DINSHAW and Co., Bombay Fine Art Gallery.

THE INDIAN SQUARE PIANO, the very best Square Piano for the Indian Climate, with all latest improvements, Rs. 650.—S. ROSE and Co., Bombay.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwala's AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE. Surg-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg-Maj Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa Water Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. P. J. Daily, Esq. Chief Guard, S.-M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold drop. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay, May also be had of Kemp & Co.; Phillips & Co., &c. at Re. 1.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ROSS AND CAMERON'S NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES shipped in three qualities. The produce under the old natural system of distillation of finest selected Home-grown Barley and distilled within the Highlands of Scotland. Highlanders resident abroad should note.

Prices:—"Lochgorm" Rs. 28, "H.B." (Highlander label) Rs. 31, "C. E. B." Rs. 34.

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.

AGENTS.—R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

WHISKY.

GONNE',

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FOR

SPECIAL SHAPED BOTTLES,

Rs. 33 Per Dozen Quarts.

A PERFECT LIQUEUR

WHISKY.

One Trial will prove that it is of Unsurpassable Quality and of Delicious Flavour.

CROFT, WELLS & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.

DENISON & CO.,

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NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby CAUTIONED against RECEIVING or DEALING with the under-mentioned BOMBAY CURRENCY NOTES, which are the subject of Criminal Proceedings:—

S-87 86716 for	Rs. 1,000
Do. 66941 for	„ 1,000
S-86 71855 for	„ 100
Do. 09187 for	„ 100
S-71 63570 for	„ 100

Any information regarding the whereabouts of the said Notes since FRIDAY, the 22nd January, 1892, should be given to the Undersigned.

LITTLE, SMITH, FRERE, & NICHOLSON, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Bombay.

25th January, 1892.

HUTCHINSON & CO.,

EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,

25, Craven Street Charing Cross, London.

Consignments of Produce received and disposed of.

Indents executed with care and promptitude.

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Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,

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MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER, IMPORTER OF FRENCH, ENGLISH AND ITALIAN PROVISIONS, WINE MERCHANT.

For fresh and pure Sweets and Chocolates of sorts for Birthday, Christening or Wedding Cakes, Artistically decorated.

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MAGGIE...g. c. b. m. 8 years 13·2 2-8 W. I. T. C. for life, Good Polo Pony, Wheel or Lead, very fast, Winner of Gymkhana Races, believed to be sound ... Rs. 500

Are up to weight; open to any trial or examination; and sold cheap as owner is leaving immediately.

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PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.

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GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

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The average return in Cash at 52 Bonus Divisions has been about Rs. 47-8 in every Rs. 100, and £47-10 in every £100 paid in premiums, on Participating Policies.

(b) *Funds.*—The accumulated Funds are upwards of 40 per cent. of the total Sums assured. In addition to this the uncalled capital amounts to £440,000.

(c) *Economy of Management.*—The last Annual Report shows that the expenses for the year were under 10 per cent. of the Income.

(d) The Universal is the oldest established Life Office in the East.

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UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE.

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for Doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE

FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.

This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. I will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.

SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

S. N. GHOSH, CHEMIST, SOLE AGENT, 85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

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MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS, STREET, FORT.

SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, CLOCKS, DIAMONDS, JEWELLERY, RICH PLATEDWARE, &c.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and Assignee for the Estate and Effects of the late E. I. Brandon, an Insolvent, who lately carried on business under the name and firm of Brandon & Co., watchmakers and jewellers, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 28th January 1892, at 2 p.m., at their sale rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Meadows Streets, Fort, consisting small diamonds, Gents' and Ladies' gold and silver watches, rings, bracelets, necklets, lockets, chains, alberts, sets of studs, links, ear-rings, Ladies' ½ suites, gold keepers, gold scarf rings, charms, pencils, watch keys, winches, bars, fasteners, &c., clocks, time-pieces, rich E. P. tea and coffee services, ice pitchers, cruets, breakfast companion, epergne, child cups, preserve stands, butterpots, crumb brush, trays, jewel case, silver knives, spoons and forks, salad bowls, scent phials, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, January 26, 1892.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 25.

IN addition to the news by wire, under Saturday's date, chronicled in our report of that evening, further telegrams advise an extra allotment of 1¼ lakh of Wire Transfers on Calcutta, at 1s. 4 5-16d.; and report the Wheat Market quiet, at a further decline of ½d. per cental in No. 1 Soft White in Liverpool, at 7s. 8½d., Ex-Quay; and Linseed steady and unchanged. Beyond this we have only local or provincial news to notice.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office...	Dec. Rs.	5,10,069
„ „ Branches...	Inc. „	1,41,482
Other Deposits	Dec. „	42,65,318
Government Securities	„ „	5,59,480
Loans „	„ „	2,26,029
Bills Discounted	Inc. „	3,46,408
Cash with other Banks	Dec. „	2,85,124
Cash and Currency Notes	„ „	43,46,149

The advance of the Presidency Banks rates by one per cent. at the board meeting last Thursday, making the minimum stand at 4 per cent. per annum is justified by the Statement of Affairs issued this afternoon, which shows an increasing demand for Money, and a much larger diminution in the Cash Balance—say of 43½ lakhs—than was disclosed by the previous week's return, the Balance having stood on Saturday afternoon at 178 lakhs. It is again in private withdrawals that the principal movement has taken place, this item showing a decrease of over 42½ lakhs, compared with 45½ lakhs falling off in the week preceding; while the increase in Bills Discounted is a good deal less, at 3½ lakhs, than has been shown of late, and is partly counter-balanced by a decrease in Loans; so that the net increase in trade requirements is represented by 43⅞ lakhs, or a little less than the previous week's expansion. The other noteworthy points in the Return are a sensible decrease in Public Deposits at the head office of the Bank, and a further realization of Government Securities.

COTTON has been steady in tone here to-day, and quotations are unaltered; but only a small business has been done. Exporters' purchases have been confined to 200 bales of New Julgaum, at Rs. 160; while the Mills have taken only 900 bales, made up of 400 new Dhulia, at Rs. 453-6; 100 bales each of Barsee, at Rs. 180; Damergaum, at Rs. 169; and Khangaum, at Rs. 157; and 50 Oojein, at Rs. 158; and 150 old Julgaum, at Rs. 144 per candy.

A slight fall of rain throughout the Bengal Cotton circle, ranging from 17 cents at Cawnpore to 68 cents at Agra is reported by this morning's telegrams from the districts to have occurred since the middle of last week; but the weather had become bright, with no sign of further rain at Agra and Beawar, and looked like clearing up at Delhi; but it was still cloudy at Cawnpore. The weather continued favourable for the picking of the crop throughout the Oomra circle, but arrivals were still upon only a small scale in most of the districts. Picking had become general at Broach; and at Dhollera it had partially begun.

WHEAT has continued quiet, with only a small export business passing, and prices unchanged for all descriptions.

SEEDS have been taken by shippers to a moderate extent in a steady market; but *Linseed* has advanced half an anna per cwt. while *Gingelly* has receded half a rupee per candy, to our quotations, say:—

Linseed	Rs. 6-14-0 to Rs. 7-0-0 per cwt.
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat	„ 7-10-0 „
„ „ Cawnpore	„ 7-4-0 to Rs. 7-6-0 „
„ Red „	„ 6-6-0 to Rs. 6-11-6 „
Gingelly White	„ 42-0-0 to Rs. 42-8-0 pr. cdy.
„ Mixed	„ 37-8-0 to Rs. 40-8-0 „

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	5,238 bales.
Wheat	15,962 cwt.
Linseed	4,127 „
Gingelly	8,675 „
Groundnuts	1,796 „
Castorseed	1,434 „

FREIGHTS are quiet, and quotations are unchanged; but no fresh engagements of importance have transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE.—Saturday's closing rates were quoted at opening this morning; but they gradually weakened through the day, Bank Demand having been sold to Banks at 1s. 4⅛d. than at 1s. 4 7-32d. to Houses; and the three months' sight Credit rate receded to 1s. 4⅜d., the market closing weak as follows, with Banks' drawing rates somewhat doubtful:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 7-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 3-16d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 9-32d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 4⅜d.	„
Francs do.	1·72	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet, and rates for Fours, for Money and the near account, have receded a little further, closing quotations being 105 15-16 for cash; 105⅞ for the February Settlement; and 105 11-16 for the 2nd March account. 104¾ is still named for 4½ per cents.

SHARES generally have been quiet, with hardly any movement in Cotton Mill or Press Scrip, previous quotations continuing to rule. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 3¾ lower, at Rs. 962½, *ex div.*

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, JAN. 24.

N. L. steamer Hohenstenfen from Aden arrived.

HONGKONG, JAN. 25.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Nizam, extra, left here for Bombay this afternoon.

The Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer La Seyne left Aden for Bombay (via Kurrachee) on Sunday, the 24th inst., at 6 a.m.

The same company's steamer Pei-Ho left Aden for Zanzibar, on Saturday, the 23rd inst., at 4 p.m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 9-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	71 9-16.
4½ per cent. „	70½.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JANUARY 25.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Telegraphic communication with Assab and Massowah interrupted through failure of Assab-Perim cable.

Gunboat will leave Perim for Assab every Thursday and Sunday during interruption of cable.

Cable San Thome Loanda interrupted.

Cable Zanzibar Mombassa interrupted. Steamer leaves Zanzibar, Saturday, 13.

Mauritius mail closes at Zanzibar at noon Saturday 13.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchensk and Passiet.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 25th January, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	25	10	25 a.m.	2	24
Teheran	25	1	... p.m.	1	1
Suez	25	2	50 p.m.	0	13

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 25th January, 1892.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	2	15	—	7
„ Kurrachee	—	8	—	2
„ Madras	..	19	—	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

GORDON—CURRIE—Jan 5, at St Stephen's, South Kensington, Arthur Byrom, son of late J A Gordon, MD, FRS, to Lucy Marian Alexander, daughter of late Charles Currie, Ben C S.

HILL—PALMER—Dec 30, at St Nicholas Church, Sutton, Surrey, C W Hill, Major, Retired, Bombay Lancers, son of late Rev C D Hill, of Yalding, Kent, to Jessie, daughter of late J H Palmer, of Sans Souci, Jersey.

NEWBOULD—SMALLEY—Dec 31, at St Bartholomew's, Sydenham, B Bennett, son of late Rev W W Newbould, to Emily Louisa, daughter of late W M Smalley, of Calcutta.

PREBBLE—NEWTON—Jan 2, at St Mary's, Stoke Newington, Ernest Prebble, Stud Inst C E, son of E J Prebble, of Highbury New Park, to Emily Florence, daughter of late A R Newton, H E I Co's Staff Ship Marion A D C, to Lord Gough, Chinese Expedition, 1840-43.

TINLEY—HUGHES—Dec 26, at Florence, Italy, G F N Tinley, Capt. 1st Duke of Connaught's Own Bombay Lancers, son of late Major-Gen R N Tinley, to Elsie, daughter of Col W B Hughes, Deputy Quartermaster-General, U S Army.

DEATHS.

ADLAM—Jan 5, at Haywood Villa, Carleton-road, Tufnell-park, N, Major-Gen Henry Charles Adlam, late Bengal S C, aged 71.

ALLAN—Jan 2, at St Leonards-on-Sea, J Allan, F R C S, Surgeon-Major (Retired), Indian Army, aged 63.

MOREHEAD—Jan 5, at 29, Balcombe-street, Dorset-square, Catherine, widow of the late W A Morehead, Madras Civil Service, aged 86.

PRICE—Jan 5, Mrs Georgina C Price, widow of the late Lieut E T W Price, Madras Army.

SCOTT—Jan 1, at Cambridge, Major-Gen E W S Scott, R A (Bengal), aged 79.

SHELTON—Dec 25, at Chadwell Heath, Essex, G Shelton, late of H M C, aged 77.

SHEWELL—Jan 3, at Maybury, Bedford, Louisa Paulina, widow of Brig-Gen W Shewell, B S C, aged 62.

WILSON—Jan 7, at 74, Lancaster-gate, W, G H D Wilson, late Bombay Civil Service, son of the late Col G Wilson, of Ditchingham Lodge, Norfolk, aged 47.

WYNTER—Dec 26, at Winslow, Bucks, J St T Wynter, M R C S, aged 83.

YOUNGHUSBAND—Jan 5, at Eastbourne, Rev L E Younghusband, son of late Capt J C and Mary Younghusband, aged 35.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1892.

THE current number of the *Indian Church Quarterly Review* contains an article from Sir Theodore Hope on "Church and State in India," in which many will recognize the substance of a minute which Sir Theodore Hope drew up when a Member of the Viceroy's Council in 1883. The editor of the *Church Quarterly*, thinking it not improbable that the attack on the Church Establishment may, in the near future, be renewed on the same lines as in 1883, judges the occasion appropriate for reproducing arguments which were at that time deemed to be weighty, and which at all events closed the controversy for the time being. We are not aware on what grounds the editor of our quarterly contemporary anticipates a return to the attack on the Ecclesiastical Establishment. In India nothing has been said on the subject for some years. The Congress has met seven years in succession, and if we remember rightly it has been absolutely silent concerning Church Establishments in India. The possibility of a return of the Liberals to power at the General Election may have impressed the friends of the Establishment with the belief that the time is near at hand when it will need defending. This, however, is looking somewhat ahead, and on the whole it would have been well if the proverb "let sleeping dogs lie" had been acted upon. Meanwhile, there is no denying that the late Public Works Member of the Viceroy's Council has made out a very powerful vindication of the principle of an ecclesiastical establishment in India. His arguments may be briefly summarized. Dealing first with what he calls the "documentary" obligations upon the State to provide for the ministration of religion in India Sir Theodore Hope reminds us that in the Charter granted by William III. to the East India Company in 1698, the Company are required to provide a minister, approved of by the Archbishop of Canterbury or the Bishop of London, and a proper place for divine worship in every superior "factory," garrison, and ship of five hundred tons burden maintained within their limits. In 1813 the growth of the Company's dominions necessitated ampler provisions, and a Bishop and three Archdeacons were appointed under the 53rd Act of George the Third.

It is noteworthy that while the Act made provision for "a Church Establishment," it was in no merely sectional spirit that this was done. Nine years afterwards chaplains were appointed for the Presbyterian portion of the European community, and as early at least as 1828 stipends had been granted to the Roman Catholic clergy ministering to the troops. In 1833, on the occasion of the renewal of the Company's Charter, bishoprics for Bombay and Madras were constituted. In the debates in Parliament upon this measure the whole question of the relation of the Company to religion was thoroughly gone into. O'Connell took the opportunity of urging that there should be no dominant Church in India, and that all Christians should be put upon an equal footing. The official view of the matter was put forward by Mr. Charles Grant, the President of the India Board, who laid down the general principle that England had no right to send her subjects abroad without giving them the religious advantages they enjoyed at home; disclaimed the idea of connecting domination with any Church; and promised to deal fairly with the claims of the Roman Catholic population. Sir Theodore Hope calls attention to the absence of anything in the statute limiting the obligations of the State to Government servants alone. There is, indeed, on record a statement by Mr. John Peter Grant, Secretary to the Bengal Government, to the effect that the principle was first to provide fully for the European troops; secondly, to provide adequately for the Presidency towns, where large numbers of Protestant servants of Government of all classes are congregated, and where this benefit has been allowed to all the Protestant residents from very early times; and, thirdly, to distribute all that remains of the strength of the Establishment, so as best to provide for the principal stations for civil officers and native troops officered by Europeans, leaving no very large tract of country in which "European public servants and private persons are scattered," wholly without the benefit of a resident clergyman. But in 1876 a despatch was addressed to the Secretary of State in which the obligation of the Government in this regard was greatly narrowed. It was declared that there was no ecclesiastical establishment in the sense of a State Church in India. This we take to be easily demonstrable, and the declaration need give us no trouble. But the Government went on to say that they recognized the duty, within reasonable limits, of providing the ministrations of religion "for British-born European servants of the Crown, and especially for soldiers and their families." Sir Theodore Hope resents this definition, as involving the repudiation of all claims to consideration on the part not only of the non-official community, but of all servants of Government not British-born, and of the families of all British-born servants except soldiers. But it is obviously out of harmony with previous definitions of the recognized obligations of the State, and it can, therefore, scarcely be accepted as binding. At all events it need not stand in the way of Sir Theodore Hope's conclusion that the documentary obligations of the State extend (1) to adequate provision for all Christian, civil and military, servants of the State, of whatever grade and race, and their families and dependents; and (2) to a certain limited aid to the European and Eurasian non-official community, wherever it is located within the same general range as the servants of the State.

Then come the religious obligations which Sir Theodore Hope derives from the general proposition that the British power in India is still a Christian power, possessing obligations as such to the Christians beneath its rule. The first part of the proposition is open to dispute, and at any rate seems to us superfluous. Had Napoleon had to deal with the problem *de novo* he would have dealt with it on the lines of the Concordat; that is to say, he would have constituted a *Budget des Cultes*, from which fair grants would have been made to the various religions of the land. It is the strength of the present arrangement that it constitutes an embodiment of this strictly Napoleonic principle. There is no State Church, but there is concurrent endowment, in which all share, Churchman and Hindu, Presbyterian and Catholic, Mussulman and Sikh. When we come to the proportions in which State resources are dealt out to the various bodies of religionists there is no doubt room for the contention that the ecclesiastical establishment gets rather more than its share. But the ground is not prepared for an argument of the question in that form, for the simple reason that no one knows what is the value of the religious endowments attached to the various Indian communities. Once a proposal was made to ascertain the value of all these pious foundations, but the project was abandoned almost as soon as it was begun, as it was thought that suspicions and susceptibilities would be aroused if it were carried out. We wonder if a Radical majority in England would be as considerate of the susceptibilities of Churchmen as the Government of India were of the susceptibilities of Hindu and Musulmans in this matter. However, we are left to the rough estimate of between three and four millions sterling which has been given of the annual value of the native religious endowments in India. Now these consist in lands which if they had not been alienated for religious purposes would have contributed to the general revenue of the Empire. The cost of the Ecclesiastical Establishment is twenty-two lakhs of rupees, which Sir Theodore Hope calculates amounts to 2·1 pies per head per annum, which the non-Christian has to pay for the support of Christian ministrations, while the sum sacrificed by the alienation of lands to the support of non-Christian religions represents 2 annas and 9·6 pies per head per annum. To put it in a more concrete way, if the lands so alienated had remained assessable to revenue the Europeans in India would have escaped income-tax, which sits much more heavily upon them than the twenty-two lakhs a year which the Establishment costs sit upon the populations around them. It is exceedingly doubtful if the people in whose interests the suggestion for the abolition of the Establishment have been made would be grateful for the measure. They have raised no complaints against the existing arrangement, which they may well regard as a concession, in the interests of the Christian population of India, to the principle by which their own religions are liberally supported from the resources of the State. Sir Theodore Hope's scheme for once and for all fixing the grants available for the various Christian denominations, and then withdrawing the control of the Government from what is called the Establishment, reminds us of Mr. Disraeli's "levelling up" project as an alternative to disestablishment and disendowment in Ireland. But obviously the time has not come for discussing it with practical advantage.

GRAVE fears are entertained in the Straits Settlements that the rising of Malays in Pahang is not the simple outbreak of a few malcontents which might be put down by a hundred trained Sikhs, but is actually connived at, if not directly assisted by the Sultan. This is a grave charge to insinuate, still more to bring against a presumedly friendly Chief of a protected State. But if the journals of the Settlements may be taken as well-informed, and there is no reason to doubt it, the accusation would not appear to be without foundation in fact. Pahang is a large State, on the east coast of the Malay Peninsula, some ten thousand square miles in extent, in which gold and tin mining expeditions are being carried on. In 1888 at the request of the Sultan a British Resident was sent there, and he is answerable to the Governor of the Settlements. Amicable relations continued, and there was not even a little cloud to be detected on the horizon. Towards the end of December last, however, it was reported that the Malays had risen and shot an English magistrate. This proved not wholly correct, for it appeared that owing to some grievance, imaginary or real, the native miners struck work, attacked their superiors and in a conflict with the authorities, shot an overseer and a policeman dead. A force of fifty Sikhs was despatched to assist the constabulary in effecting the arrest of the ring-leader. This did not appear so easy as was anticipated, and volunteer Malays were enlisted to march against the rioters. Suddenly this order was countermanded, and Dyaks and Mendilings were substituted. The ring-leader, the Orang Kaya Pahlawan, a Malay dignitary of some influence, had raised the standard of revolt, and the disaffected miners had been organised by him. The Government troops might readily have overpowered the Orang Kaya. But here "the love of a lady" is introduced into the story. The Sultan has an unmarried daughter who was beloved by a very estimable young man, though not of royal birth. For a daughter of the royal house to marry one of rank less exalted than her own is contrary to custom. The wishes of the two when submitted to the Sultan were received with great disfavour. They persisted, and one day the Sultan arranged for a hunting party, the ambitious lover being included in the royal invitations. As the *Straits Times* says, the party returned after the hunt, but without the lover, and from that time to this the fate of that young man has been shrouded in mystery. The Government came to hear of this, and naturally instituted enquiries, but learnt nothing. No doubt, says our contemporary, they worried the Sultan on the point, and it is said that the Sultan replied that the absence of the young man was an interesting proof of the dangerous nature of the *Sakei* people, among whom the troublesome miners formed a section. Since then the conviction has gained ground that the Sultan is disaffected. Anyhow, the rebels have adopted means of opposing the authorities such as were never contemplated. Either the Malays are receiving surreptitious aid from the Sultan, or the ringleader is more fully acquainted with the methods of warfare than had been for a moment conjectured. An Assistant Commissioner was sent to direct operations against them, and he appears to have been fairly successful. By the judicious use of a field-piece he has so far been able to overthrow their stockades. During the first few days of the year the British Resident and the Sultan with a force of Government troops went out as the rising was reported to have become general. According to latest advices from Pahang the further progress of the Resident and Sultan is barred by a strong stockade. The Resident is well advised perhaps in having the Sultan bear him company if only he succeeds in keeping him well watched. Otherwise the Resident may share a fate somewhat similar to that of the late Resident at Manipur, or that of the young man reported missing.

THE International Sanitary Conference sitting in Venice is understood to have come to a nearly unanimous agreement as to the measures to be adopted, in lieu of the barbarous and antiquated system of quarantine, to prevent the risk of contagion being carried in merchandise through the Suez Canal. One of the first questions to come under consideration before the Conference when it met on the 5th January, was that of the reform and reconstitution of the International Sanitary Council in Egypt—a body which was extraordinarily prone to quarantine all vessels passing through the Canal from Bombay and other Indian Ports. The flimsiest pretexts or none at all were sufficient to put that body, anxious to justify its existence, into fussy motion. The Conference was also to enquire into and reconsider existing regulations in regard to cholera, yellow fever, and the plague. Under present circumstances it might perhaps not be amiss to add to this triplet of fell diseases, the ubiquitous influenza, which is unmistakably contagious, which cholera is not. In Dover the Municipal authorities have taken it upon themselves to summon and punish patients suffering from influenza who are inconsiderate enough to appear in public places, to the endangering of the public health. But seeing that influenza can be conveyed even in letters, like the plague—Lord Salisbury's attack two years ago was attributed to the opening of a despatch from St. Petersburg, and the outbreak in Calcutta was at first confined to a Bombay colony which received letters by post from this city—the resourcefulness of the Sanitary Commission would be severely taxed to provide efficacious means to "check and prevent" its spreading. In respect to quarantine regulations generally, it was expected that the Conference would recommend modifications in the existing rules affecting passengers, while substituting in respect of merchandise provisions for disinfection whenever there is reason to suspect the presence of the germs of infectious disease. The purpose in view is to facilitate the carriage though the Canal of Eastern produce, while providing sufficient safeguards against the propagation in Europe of epidemic disease having its origin in Asiatic centres of population. The basis of an understanding was arrived at on these and similar matters in July last between Great Britain and Austro-Hungary, but its realisation was deferred until the international measures necessary to effect the necessary changes in the Sanitary Council in Alexandria were settled in the Conference now being held at Venice. The first Sanitary Conference was held in Paris in 1851, the year when the first International Exhibition was held in London. In 1860 the Conference met in Constantinople; in 1874 at Vienna; at Washington in 1881; and at Rome in 1885; the Sixth Conference being now also held in an Italian city. The Seventh Congress might profitably hold its session in Bombay, where it could study at first hand some of the problems involved in Eastern pilgrimages, which come somewhat casually within the scope of the labours of the savants now in conclave in Venice.

THE French Government is very easily satisfied if it accepts as a sufficient compliance with an imperious demand an expression of regret on the part of the Bulgarian Government that the intention to expel M. Chadorne was not previously notified to the French Consul. The gravamen of the complaint addressed to the Porte by M. Ribot was that the French authorities were not requested themselves to deal with the erring journalist, which it is alleged, they were quite ready to do. Instead of taking this course the Bulgarian Government arrested M. Chadorne and thrust him beyond the frontier. M. Ribot maintained in his note to the Sublime Porte that Frenchmen are not answerable before tribunals of the Ottoman Empire; they can only be dealt with by the Consular Courts. The Porte replied that had the matter been referred to Constantinople by the French Government in the first instance, cognizance could have been taken of it; but inasmuch as the French Government had take action on its own behalf, and broken off relations with the authorities in Sofia, the Suzerain could not intervene. This skilful evasion of the difficulty has sufficed to keep the controversy within safe limits, and the question did not assume proportions of international importance. It was asserted that the Czar was by no means pleased with the precipitation with which the French Government acted, inasmuch as it afforded M. Stambouloff an opportunity which he did not neglect to emphasize the claim to Bulgarian freedom of action. The Prime Minister of the Principality stated to an interviewer that he regretted the hasty action of the French Government, but that Bulgaria would probably survive the suspension of intercourse between the French Consul and the Government. The silly talk about a Franco-Russian naval demonstration, on the Bulgarian littoral on the Black Sea, had no real foundation in fact or intention. Now that Prince Ferdinand's Government has expressed regret, not for expelling the recalcitrant correspondent in disregard of the capitulations, but for the omission to inform the French Consul that it was intended to set them at defiance, and the French Government is "satisfied" with that declaration, the disquieting incident may be regarded as closed.

A RUMOUR was current in Colombo yesterday, that a casualty had befallen H. M. S. Crocodile, and enquiries were addressed to Bombay on the subject. The wildest reports were circulated in the Fort during the evening, but after searching enquiry, we are led to believe there is not the slightest ground for alarm. The rumours were apparently based on the reports of the severe weather the Crocodile experienced on her way out to Bombay. Reuter's agent here has wired to Aden and Suez to ascertain the Crocodile's signallings at former port, and whether she has arrived at the latter.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL W. T. BUDGEN, D.S.O., Commanding Bombay District, and Major W. E. Hilliard, Assistant Adjutant-General, will arrive to-day from Bhuj, per British India Company's steamer Karagola, from inspection duty. A salute of 9 guns will be fired from the saluting battery to announce the arrival.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SUICIDE OF MR. HUME WEBSTER.

LONDON, JAN. 25.

Mr. Hume Webster, the well-known horse-breeder, has committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver.

THE SANITARY CONFERENCE.

VENICE, JAN. 24.

The International Sanitary Conference has arrived at an almost complete agreement regarding the measures to be adopted with infected vessels passing through the Suez Canal but the details are as yet uncertain.

TERMS OF THE AGREEMENT.

JAN. 25.

The Sanitary Conference has agreed that all vessels shall pass through the Canal without any formalities unless a ship is actually infected in which case the sick and those who have been brought into contact with them are to land at Suez and the infected portions of the vessel to be disinfected. It has also been decided to reduce the number of the Egyptian members of the Sanitary Board to three. Mr. Mielville has been re-elected President of the Board.

PROJECT FOR SELLING THE PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

LISBON, JAN. 24.

The project, which has been mooted for some time past, of selling the Colonies belonging to Portugal to relieve the financial straits at home is gaining favour amongst the members of the Cortes.

DESPATCH OF A RUSSIAN WAR VESSEL TO ALEXANDRIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, JAN. 24.

Orders have been issued for the despatch of a Russian man-of-war to Alexandria.

THE POPE.

ROME, JAN. 24.

His Holiness the Pope is better.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JAN. 25.

The deaths are announced of Sir Thomas MacMahon, Bart., and General Rouby (? Roxby) Benson.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JAN. 23.

The Bombay mails of the 9th inst. arrived at Brindisi, on the 22nd inst.

ADEN, JAN. 25.

The s. s. Thames, with the English mail of the 15th inst., left here at 2 o'clock this afternoon for Bombay.

The s. s. Oceana also sailed at the same hour for Colombo and Australia.

COMMANDANT OF ESCORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF EAST CENTRAL AFRICA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 25.

The post of Commandant of Escort to the Governor of East Central Africa, made vacant by Captain Maguire's death, has been offered and accepted by Lieutenant C. E. Johnson, of the 36th Sikhs.

THE HUNZA FUGITIVES.

The Hunza fugitives supposed to have crossed the Hindu Kush by the Shimshal Pass are doubtless at Yarkand now. There it appears Safdar Ali Khan is in possession of a jaghir sufficient for his maintenance. Wazir Daud Khan, chief adviser to Safdar Ali, and who commanded the forces who opposed us at Nilt before flying with his master, promised the people that he would return with a Russian army in the spring and flay them all alive.

HOME FOR DESTITUTE AND INFIRM NATIVES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 25.

Steps have been suggested by the Jain community for the institution of a home for destitute and infirm natives in connection with the pinjrapole. It is thought this might be done by an increase of the *lag* or tax levied by their mercantile community, supplemented by donations and subscriptions. There exists, it is said, a vast amount of trust-money lying idle, which might be used for the purpose suggested.

THE EXPLOSION ON THE S. S. LINDULA.

The inquiry at the Coroner's Court on the s. s. Lindula terminated to-day. The vice-chairman of the Port Commissioners gave evidence, and said that he visited the wreck of the ship Regius and discovered full foul gas which must have entered into the hole made in the bow of the s. s. Lindula when she struck, and rushing into the forecastle was ignited by a lamp and caused the accident. He performed some practical experiments in the Court to support his theory. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with his evidence.

THE DACCA BRIBERY CASE.

The Dacca Bribery Case was continued to-day at the Sessions. After an able summing up by Mr. Justice Wilson, the jury returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty; and the prisoner was discharged.

THE LATE DUKE OF CLARENCE.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

BIJAPUR, JAN. 25.

At a public meeting assembled, under the Presidency of Mr. Venkatrao Rukumangad Inamdar, it was unanimously resolved to send a message of condolence to the Royal Family for the bereavement caused by the death of Prince Victor.

ISLAMPUR, JAN. 25.

A large meeting of the inhabitants was convened at Asta, in the Satara District, to bemoan the sad demise of his Royal Highness Prince Victor. All public offices, schools, and shops were closed.

A crowded public meeting of the people of Walwa taluka was held at Islampur, in the Satara District, to express the deep sorrow felt at the sad death of his Royal Highness Prince Victor. Feeling speeches were made and a letter of condolence was adopted. All offices and schools were closed on the 20th.

THE POONA CAMP-OF-EXERCISE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 25.

The third series of siege artillery service practice commenced to-day, and consisted of a shrapnel fire by day from guns and howitzers to pick up the range and search out the interior of the field redoubt, also to exhibit the effect of shrapnel on the men and material and its searching power at moderately long ranges. Sixteen common shell and thirty-four shapnel were fired from 63 howitzers; sixteen common shell and twenty-four shrapnel from forty pounders; and eight common shell and twenty shrapnel from twenty-five pounders. The result of the firing was fairly good. Seventeen common shell out of forty hit the redoubt. There were seven blind shells, namely, four sensitive 6·3 howitzers, and three 15" M. L. wooden fuses. There were three hundred and twenty-nine hits from shrapnel and common shell on dummies. The target was the field redoubt with dummy guns and men. The Commander-in-Chief, after witnessing the completion of the siege practice rode round the outposts of the Northern and Southern Forces, which bivouacked on the ground. An attack by the Northern Force is expected in the morning.

General Sanford proceeds to Bombay on the 6th of February, accompanied by Colonel Merriman, Chief Engineer.

PRINCE DAMRONG AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 25.

Prince Damrong of Siam, accompanied by Major Sadler and other officials, arrived early this morning from Hyderabad in the Nizam's special saloon carriage. His Highness was received by a legation, headed by the Governor of one of the Provinces in Siam, who had come to Poona, and by Mr. Keyser, Collector. In the evening the Prince visited several educational institutions in the city and the silk mill industry, and afterwards proceeded to the Deccan College.

The Prince will leave Poona for Khandalla for visiting the Carlee Caves, on Wednesday afternoon.

FAMINE RELIEF MEASURES.

A sum of two lakhs of rupees have been sanctioned by the Government of Bombay to be advanced to cultivators of taluqas of the Gadag, Nawalgand, and Phoan, of the Dharwar district, as togai advances. Relief works have been started at Nawalgund, and about one thousand men are employed on the works.

THE COMMISSIONERSHIP, S. D.

Mr. Reid who is now acting as Commissioner, C. D., will join his acting appointment of Commissioner, S. D., in March next, when Mr. Nugent avails himself of one year's furlough, lately granted by Government.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE exhibition of pictures, &c., will be opened to the public on Wednesday, the 3rd proximo, by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Birdwood, President of the Society. The opening cannot be postponed, as many exhibitors intend to send their works on to the Madras Exhibition and some to the Royal Academy. The conversazione and private view will be held the previous evening at 9-30 p.m. The rooms are on this occasion reserved entirely for members of the Art Society, who have the privilege of bringing two ladies with them. Persons desirous of joining the Society are requested to send their names to Mr. H. W. Uloth, the Honorary Treasurer. Mrs. Scott, wife of our former well-known Judge, has presented a prize of Rs. 30 for the best picture, original or copy, by a native lady-student at our School of Art.

THE CANCELLATION OF STAMPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In reply to the enquiry made by "Poonawalla," in your issue of the 20th instant, I beg to state that the best and most effective way of cancelling all adhesive stamps is to write thereon the dates corresponding to those written on the instruments to which the same may have been affixed.—Yours, &c.,

"ADHESIVE STAMP."

Guzerat, 23rd January.

MILITARY NEWS.

AN Exchange of Battalions has been sanctioned between Captains A A Fraser and P T Westmorland, Bedfordshire Regiment.

CAPTAIN P L STEVENSON, 5th Lancers, and Quartermaster H H Bray, East Lancashire Regiment, remain at home on extended leave.

THE following postings have been ordered:—To 1st Battalions.—Lieutenant-Colonel G F Guyon, Captain R. I. Pinney and Lieutenant T. R. Mallock, Royal Fusiliers; Major A J C Wrench, Welsh Fusiliers; Lieutenant H P Uniacke, Gordon Highlanders; G H Prevost, King's Royal Rifle Corps; W M Brown, Hampshire Regiment; A H Wilson, East Surrey Regiment. To 2nd Battalions.—Captain W G Moon, and Lieutenant T Fetherstonhaugh, Seaforth Highlanders; Captain A W G Campbelll, Royal Fusiliers; Captain A W St George and Lieutenant E W M Purvis, West Yorkshire Regiment; Captain H M S O'Brien and Lieutenant C D Vaughan, Border Regiment; Captain C T W Church, Royal Sussex Regiment; Captain T C Benson, Irish Fusiliers; Captain G F Whitehead, South Wales Borderers; Lieutenants C O'Brien, Royal Irish Regiment; H L Haughton, Royal Munster Fusiliers. To 4th Battalion.—Lieutenant Hon'ble St L H Jervis, King's Royal Rifles.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, Jan 8.

ARRIVALS REPORTED AT THE INDIA OFFICE.

Mr D C Johnston, B C S
Mr R W Carlyle, B C S
Mr W L Sclater, B
Mr H E Cradock, B
Col Sir R C Low, K C B, B Cav
Col J M Sym, C B, I S C
Lieut-Col E Quin, M S C
Lieut-Col G W Sawyer, I S C
Maj C H V Garbett, B Cav
Maj F C Maisey, I S C
Maj B H Pollard, I S C
Capt E W Codrington, I S C
Lieut W A Fraser, B S C
Lieut F O Anderson, I S C

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr F W R Fryer, CIE, BCS, 15 mos
Mr M Leslie, B, 3 mos
Mr G E Moore, M, 6 mos
Mr A E Hight, Bo, 5 mos
Mr J C Pottinger, Bo, 9 mos
Col C J Smith, R E, 6 mos
Lieut-Col D Heming, M Inf, 6 mos
Cpt W H Cornish, ISC, 2 mos
Lt S H Godfrey, ISC, 3 days
Lieut T Jermyn, BSC, 6 mos
Surg-Capt F W Thomson, B, 1 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr C M Jerdon, B
Mr W Mellor, B
Mr J C G Villa, B
Mr J Young, Bo
Lieut S G Radcliff, I S C
Lieut W S Eardley Howard, I S C

THE Prince of Wales and the Duke of Clarence and Avondale after the funeral of Prince Victor of Hohenlohe at Sunningdale on Monday (4th inst.) returned to Sandringham.

THE *Freeman's Journal* says it is understood that the approaching levee at Dublin Castle will be made the occasion of elevating Her Majesty's Irish Judges to the dignity of knights.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 8.

THE sudden and unexpected death of the Khedive, who has fallen a victim to the once more prevailing epidemic of influenza, is sincerely regretted in this country, not only on account of the undesirable effects it may possibly have on the political situation in Egypt, but also because of the respect felt for Tewfik's personal character. That he was not a genius is generally admitted, but the popular notions regarding his alleged want of capacity it is now seen hardly did him justice. Our French neighbours never lost an opportunity of belittling the successor of the astute, but wasteful, Ismael, now virtually a prisoner in the hands of the Sultan of Turkey, and European opinion allowed itself to be too easily influenced by the successive attacks of interested assailants. As a well-informed writer points out this morning it is perhaps natural but hardly logical to assume that a man who declines to come under your influence must be a weak creature, and we can readily imagine what a different estimate of Tewfik would have prevailed on the banks of the Seine if he had, by shutting his eyes to accomplished facts, raised obstacles or encouraged the raising of obstacles to the performance of our mission in his dominions. While the *Times* holds that the fatal termination of the Khedive's illness must seriously affect the situation and the arguments founded thereon, the other leading Ministerial organ, the *Standard*, does not anticipate that the sad event will give rise to any fresh complications. At the same time the Sublime Porte is warned that if it considers the time a suitable one for entering into further communications he will find as before that although we "entertain for his rights" in Egypt punctilious respect, we cannot expose both him and the Egyptians to the dangers from which England alone has rescued them. The *Daily News*, while fairer to British officials in Egypt than usual—it singles out Mr. Justice Scott as one of those for whom no praise can be too high—advises that the English Government should seize the present opportunity for securing a *modus vivendi* with France. From such a quarter it is a novelty to hear Lord Salisbury described as a practical statesman "entirely free from the spirit of Jingo or of Chauvin, and sincerely anxious to arrive at a harmonious settlement of a grave international dispute." It is true that he is coupled with M. Ribot, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, in this connection, but the language is none the less remarkable in the official organ of the Opposition. Of course one reason of the eulogy is the occasion it gives to contrast the statesman Lord Salisbury with the charlatan Mr. Chamberlain. The former, we are told, has "never talked the nonsense about the duty of annexation and the cowardice of 'scuttling' which reckless rhetoricians of Mr. Chamberlain's stamp affect. While justly laying stress on the immensity of England's services to Egypt he has recognized the binding nature of the assurances given in 1882, and so often since renewed." The *Daily News* declares that it would add to his reputation as Foreign Secretary if he came to a definite arrangement with France before the General Election. Possibly, but at any rate if Lord Salisbury is seduced by his Bouverie Street flatterer, and does as he is told, he will certainly relieve one or two English statesmen from the embarrassment that must be carried to them if they reflect on their recent speeches. One thing seems to be clear. Sir Evelyn Baring might have desired to go to Constantinople and Lord Salisbury be anxious to gratify what would be considered a natural wish, but the Khedive's death almost makes it impossible for a change to be effected at Cairo just yet. A great deal has been written by the papers respecting Tewfik's simple habits and dislike of ostentation. He was, however, accompanied in his drives by a very imposing escort, and those who have seen him in the Egyptian capital could not fail to be struck with his dignified bearing. His virtues—he was as is well known a pronounced monogamist—rather told against him, but while he was not excessively popular he enjoyed the respect at any rate of the more enlightened of his subjects. That is the opinion I formed from inquiries on the spot some years ago, and it is confirmed by the accounts of later visitors.

The death of the Khedive of Egypt will tend to increase the alarm caused by the renewed prevalence of influenza. The malady is pretty general throughout Europe, and in some parts of this country, especially in the home counties, it is very bad. London has not escaped, and in the western districts of the Metropolis I know of whole families being laid up. According to the Registrar-General's returns the mortality primarily attributable to influenza in the week ending last Saturday was not extraordinarily high, but the thirty-seven fatal cases that he refers to do not unfortunately represent the whole of the evil. *Influenza æquo pulsat pede pauperum tabernas, regumque turres.* One of the Military Knights of Windsor, residing in the Queen's Castle, is among the victims this week, and this morning we hear of the death after a few days' illness of Sir Spencer Clifford, the well-known Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod. A Berlin investigator claims to have discovered the influenza bacillus, but the general public seem inclined to wait for further intelligence before hailing Dr. Richard Pfeiffer as a benefactor of the race. If we are to believe the later particulars received from the German capital, Dr. Pfeiffer's father-in-law, the celebrated Dr. Koch, has by a distinct investigation arrived at the same results, and is now trying to find a method of avoiding the progress of the disease by destroying the microbes. May he be more successful in this pursuit than he has been in stamping out cholera by his alleged identification of cholera bacillus.

We are, by what is now going on in Venice, unfortunately reminded of the fact that Asiatic cholera has not ceased to exist. The International Sanitary Conference that has just assembled in that city is not concerned with the re-organization of the Sanitary Board in Egypt as many people have imagined, but with the vexed question of the quarantine regulations. England, in conjunction with Austria, proposes that our vessels under all circumstances should be allowed to pass through the Canal subject to certain conditions which cannot be called unreasonable. They are described as follows:—(1) The captain of the vessel shall make a declaration as to the condition of his ship; (2) quarantine guardians to be provided; and (3) a telegram to be sent to one port of each Mediterranean Power declaring that the vessel during her quarantine voyage of ten days' duration has been free from infectious disease. Doubts are expressed as to whether Mr. J. W. Lowther, the new Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who is associated with Dr. Mackie, Consulting Delegate to the Egyptian Board, is quite equal to withstanding the opposition he is not unlikely to meet with from the representatives of France and possibly other Powers. The French Government have been very careful in selecting their spokesmen, one of them being Professor Brouardel, who took a leading part in the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography held in London last year. The *Journal des Debats* protests against English vessels being granted the exceptional privilege of unimpeded transit through the Canal, but admits that though we are in its opinion wrong in form, we are right in principle, "for the quarantine system is an impediment to commerce and is absolutely ineffectual against cholera. It is in recourse to other means that the true safeguard against the spread of infectious disease will be found." If the *Debats* reflects French opinion it is really more enlightened than the views to which expression is given with somewhat unnecessary vehemence by certain Italian journals. One of these, the Ministerial *Perseveranza*, accuses England of hiding political objects under sanitary pretexts. "In other words," it asserts, "the health of Europe must not be allowed, so far as the Canal is concerned, to damage or interfere with the supremacy of English commerce." According to another official paper, the instructions given to the Italian delegates are adverse to the English claims, but there is some reason to believe that whatever may be the attitude of some of the other Powers, Italy will be on our side. If England asked that these concessions should be granted to her alone one could make some allowance for the excited feelings of foreign journalists. It is clearly stated that she wishes the vessels of all countries to be treated alike.

Of home politics there is not much to report this week. The Duke of Devonshire in his address to the Rossendale electors, and through them to the nation at large—for his valedictory words take the shape of a party manifesto—justifies his course of action in separating from Mr. Gladstone. "The rupture of political and to some extent of private friendships which has been the consequence of so grave a difference of opinion has," says the Liberal Unionist Commander-in-Chief, "been painful, but from a public point of view I find nothing to regret in the step which I then took." He expresses confidence that the longer and more closely the policy which he and his friends have resisted is examined the less approval it will receive. He regrets the disruption of the Liberal party, but finds consolation in the reflection that in consequence of "the reconstruction of parties" it would be difficult to point to a series of more practical and beneficent reforms than have been passed during the last five years under the guidance of what he terms the Unionist Government. The contest for the seat vacated by Lord Hartington's accession to a Dukedom is being entered upon with spirit by both sides, but it is too early to form an opinion as to the chances of the respective candidates.

Although one of the mildest mannered young men who ever belonged to what Mr. Chamberlain would call a "scuttling" ministry, Mr. Herbert Gladstone never opens his mouth without irritating his opponents. His latest offence was committed the other evening while addressing a meeting in support of Mr. Maden, the Liberal candidate for Rossendale. It has been the not uncommon practice of Mr. Morley and others to attribute the restoration of order in Ireland to the union of hearts brought about by Mr. Gladstone's conversion to Home Rule. Mr. Herbert Gladstone appears to have said the other night that we owe the present reign of peace to the Land Act of 1881. This statement has brought down upon that gentleman's devoted head a tremendous amount of invective, and this is not to be wondered at when it is considered what a high pinnacle has been erected for Mr. Balfour. Sir Richard Webster, at Newport, last night, devoted a large portion of his speech, to replying to Mr. Gladstone, the younger, who said the Attorney-General, breaking out into slang, has "taken the Jubilee macaroon." The only extra, Parliamentary speech of importance this week has been delivered by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, and he has rather offended his friends by the tender manner in which he dealt with certain social problems. The President of the Board of Trade, like Mr. Gladstone, has an open mind on the eight hours question, and supports not only State pensions for old age, but actually proposes to set up two kinds of work-houses, one for the deserving poor and the other for the undeserving poor. Sympathy with the needy is a commendable thing, but some of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's utterances at Bristol, the other night, suggest the reflection that they were not very carefully considered beforehand. Lord Randolph Churchill is back, and a speech from him on the political situation would be a welcome relief from the dull reiteration of his former colleagues. The noble Lord, whose brief rule as Chancellor of the Exchequer affords some people almost as much cause for merriment at his expense as his never-to-be-forgotten exploits as a lion-hunter, is said to be rejoiced at the latest of the many rebuffs received by our only Financier, Mr. Goschen. It seems that we are to hear no more of £1 notes. Mr. Goschen would win a good many votes for his party if he would withdraw his Jubilee coins, especially the larger one, that are so unpopular.

I did not refer last week to the Dublin Castle explosions owing to the uncertainty as to its cause that then existed. The official experts, or at any rate some of them, have no hesitation in saying that the substance used was nitro-glycerine, but the authorities are reticent, perhaps for the reason that they have nothing to communicate. The police appear to have made some important arrests in London and Walsall in connection with the manufacturing of bombs for anarchical purposes, but there seems to be nothing to connect the accused with the explosion in Dublin.

I am told by one who is in "the know" that Mr. Louis Jennings is indignant because he was not selected as Under-Secretary of State for India when Sir John Gorst received his well-earned, but long-deferred, promotion. If my informant is correct Mr. Jennings was actually led to expect the appointment, but at the last moment Lord Salisbury threw him over in favour of the Hon. George Curzon. Mr. Jennings won the praises of all good Conservatives when a few years ago he attacked Mr. Gladstone in so furious a manner, but for some time past the objects of his attacks have not occupied seats on the Opposition side of the House of Commons. The senior member for Stockport has indeed long been a thorn in the flesh of his own leaders, and if there really was any intention of offering him the Under-Secretaryship the main idea, it is not unreasonable to suppose, was to keep him quiet. One can easily imagine that poor Mr. Stanhope, for instance, would rather have Mr. Jennings as colleague than critic.

Some interesting facts about the extra work thrown upon the Post Office by the recent festivals have transpired. The mails, four in number, which conveyed the Christmas and New Year's correspondence to India, China, and Egypt comprised 3,000 bags, containing 1,150,000 letters, or 378 bags more than in the corresponding mails of 1890. The usual Indian mail carries eighteen hundred parcels more or less; that starting from the Metropolis on the 12th ultimo took away no fewer than 4,000. By the way Sir James Fergusson, is, from what I hear, doing very well at St. Martin's-le-Grand; but before pronouncing his administration a success we must wait until it has been tested in Parliament by the inexorable Mr. Henniker Heaton.

I hear that Captain E. F. Younghusband has been invited by one of the learned Societies to give an address—non-political of course, on the Pamirs—and that he may possibly consent. If Captain Younghusband can be persuaded to appear on a London platform to relate the geographical results of his travels his lecture will be a useful supplement to the contribution recently made to the Royal Geographical Society by Mr. Littledale, and the paper to be read before the Indian Section of the Society of Arts a fortnight hence by Mr. Herbert Jones. The latter gentleman is a non-official. His profession is that of an analytical chemist, and he formerly had charge of some large chemical works in this country. For several years past he has lived in Russia, and during his residence there he has acquired a strong taste for travel in Central Asia. He is a young man of enterprise and ability.

I regret to announce that Mr. G. H. D. Wilson, formerly Political Agent in the Cambay State, has succumbed to pneumonia following an attack of influenza. His death occurred yesterday, at 74, Lancaster Gate. He was a son of the late Colonel G. Wilson, of Ditchingham Lodge, Norfolk, and cousin of Sir Rowland Knyvett Wilson, Bart., the Reader in Indian Law at the University of Cambridge. The deceased was a close connection of the Berners family, and consequently of the Hon. Tyrwhitt Wilson, the Prince of Wales' Equerry, who died so suddenly last summer. Mr. G. H. D. Wilson was only 47. He had been married about ten years, and leaves a widow and, I believe, one child, a boy.

Just as I am closing this letter news reaches me of the death, whether from the epidemic or not I cannot say, of the Dowager Lady Sandhurst. There may be some persons in Bombay—not many I fear—who still remember her as the wife of Sir William Mansfield, as he then was, Commander-in-Chief in the Western Presidency from 1860 to 1865. She has in recent years been prominently before the public as an active supporter of Female Suffrage and of Mr. Gladstone, a somewhat rare combination. She was elected a member of the London County Council, but unseated on petition. For an elderly person she was a remarkably vigorous talker and worker. She was known in some circles as the Grand Old Woman.

SHEIKH MEERAN BUKSH, of Lahore, Punjab, who is at present in London, sent the following telegram to the Prince of Wales at Sandringham:—"On behalf of the Mahomedan Association, Lahore, I am instructed to convey hearty congratulations for Prince George's recovery. Prayers offered in Badshahn Mosque, Lahore. Address coming."

INDIAN YARN IN CHINA.

MR. JAMASJEE'S cotton circular dated Hongkong, January 7th, says:—

The early part of the fortnight under review has been very irregular and discouraging to importers generally, owing to some of them still underselling their holdings at every opportunity, which shows an apparent rivalry among them. Such an attitude caused the market to be further depressed about 50 cents to a dollar per bale; but latterly favourable advices from several consuming districts of the cheap purchases having been placed there at covering prices as well as the encouraging reports of an extensive demand in Shanghi for some certain surrounding ports with an advance in prices established there together with the limited arrivals from Bombay this time too, brought a new spirit into the market resulting in a good business, and the loss mentioned above has been regained during the latter part of the interval, the market closing steady at quotations. In addition to this, it is said that about 800 bales of suitable and finer threads of No. 20s., which are scarce there, have been purchased here for Shanghai market at the current rates. It is unpleasant to mention herein a further failure of a Chinese dealer (though not a large buying house) in the Indian Raw Cotton and Yarn, whose bankruptcy has been attributed chiefly to the losses in the business with California and Manila.—Price for No. 20s. of several excellent and suitable spinnings seem to be steadier at the close than what they ruled in the beginning of the interval, and now it is unlikely for other descriptions to be touched with a drop in values, as well.—A very small business in Nos. 16s. and 12s. has been booked at about previous rates only for certain selected and superior chops asked by the dealers in the interior. Unsuitable and lower grades have been narrowly placed at a drop in prices which remain steady at the close.—A decline of from 50 cents to a dollar per bale is observable in almost all threads of No. 10s. during the first week, owing to the great haste in selling by some holders, but latterly, by the better circumstances of the market described above the loss has been recovered, with a volume of business transpiring in them, the market closing steady.—There is no improvement to be seen either in demand or prices for Nos. 6s. and 8s. and the mart has remained stagnant in absence of demand.—Nos. 14s., 18s., 22s. and 24s. to 30s., remain unchanged.—During the fortnight arrivals 5,043 bales, sales 7,346 bales. Shipments to Shanghai as well as Coast Ports 842 bales; and unsold stock 34,720 bales. Direct shipment for Shanghai 2,777 bales and for Japan 277 bales.

Raw Cotton.—No change has taken place in the situation of the market owing to a small stock of old and inferior parcels which have been selected from and taken up as current cheap rates for actual requirements. Dealers await a fresh supply of the new season which can be placed at remunerative rates on arrival, we believe.—A really good demand has set in for Bombay Yarn in Shanghai market where immense settlements have been reported, computing to about 10,000 bales "Spot" (among which No. 20s. have attracted the most attention) at an advance in prices from Ts. ½ to 1 per bale generally, and in some instances more than the above, chiefly in No. 20s. will be found. It is further related that contracts have also entered into for about 5,000 bales of some good and scarce chops for "forward deliveries."—An improvement is to be seen in demand for the Indian Yarns in Japan markets where a modearte business has been transacted but prices are pretty much the same as before.—Since advised last, the market for Indian Raw Cotton continues very quiet there, and it is difficult to place small parcels even at declining rates.

It is reported that the extra steamer Bormida, which is overdue here, has been disabled after leaving Singapore, owing to the break down in her machinery; she has been towed by the s. s. "Wingsang," coming here from Calcutta, to the nearest port, Saigon, where she has been lying at present for a repair; she will resume her voyage for this after the damage being repaired.

THE RISING IN PAHANG.

THE Straits papers bring details of the rising in Pahang, though it is of a somewhat fragmentary kind. The *Penang Gazette* has the following telegram: In regard to the Sultan of Pahang's alleged estrangement from the British Government the *Straits Times* says:—It appears that the Sultan has a daughter, no doubt he has a great many, but this particular one has not yet entered into the marriage state. In this respect, however, she had early prospects; for she had a lover. Unfortunately, this lover was a man not of royal birth, and although he was not by any means of low origin, yet for a daughter of the royal house of Pahang to marry a person of lowly rank was considered contrary to custom, and the idea met with great disfavour from the Sultan. It is alleged that there was no improper connection between the lovers, but they were in love and wanted to marry early. The Sultan one day arranged for a hunting party into the *Sakei* country, and this party included his daughter's lover. The party returned after the hunt without the lover, and from that time to this the fate of that young man has been shrouded in mystery. The Government came to hear of this, and instituted enquiries, and what they learnt amounted to nil. No doubt they worried the Sultan on the point, and it is said that the Sultan replied that the absence of the young man was an interesting proof of the dangerous nature of the *Sakei* people. This then is supposed to be the authentic version of the cause of one estrangement between the Sultan of Pahang and the Government.

The following messages are published:—Raja Impeh at Singapore has received a letter dated 1st January from Suboh the Malay clerk of Mr. Fraser, in which he says that the *Orang Kayah's* Malays are supposed to have captured two policemen. He also says that the Malay news is that the *Orang Kayah* has erected three stockades, one commanding the Klan which is the river route to Raub, another at the junction of the Bentong river, and the Semantan, thus commanding the river route to Bentong, and a third commanding the newly made path from Tras to Bentong.

It may be convenient to know that the proper title of the person called the *Orang Kayah* is *Orang Kayah Palawan*. *Orang Kayah* in itself simply means a rich or powerful man, and the addition of the word *Palawan* is the proper disignation by which this particalar *Orang Kayah* is known. For convenience sake, however, the rebel chief may probably be described in our columns as the *Orang Kayah*.

AN ENGAGEMENT WITH THE MALAYS.

It is communicated by the Colonial Government that:—The detachment of Perak Sikhs reached Bentong on the evening of the 6th instant, and en route had a slight engagement in which one of the Sikhs was wounded and five of the *Orang Kayah's* party were killed.

Tras, 9th January.—Letters arrived from Bentong to-day: no news had been received there up to yesterday as to the Sultan and Rodger coming.

Tras, 9th January, 9-25 p. m.—Maxwell prohibits me from proceeding to Bentong. This place is 20 miles away from the scene of operations and it is no use remaining here. The Sultan, Rodger and Clifford are probably at Temerloh; the former acted promptly in going there from Pulo Tawar on first news of the revolt. Supplies are being pushed forward. The force will probably advance along the river through the disaffected districts in the two days, on the arrival of a gun. In the Bentong district, stockades and resistance are reported prepared ahead.

Tras, 10th January.—An uncertain report has come in *via* Raub to the effect that the lowest stockade on the Semantan river has been evacuated by the enemy on the advance of the Sultan's force.

The services of the Dyaks have been accepted.

In regard to the Perak force engaged in the present operations, we (*Penang Gazette*) are given officially to understand that they number actually 129 men, *viz.*, 79 under Assistant Commissioner Duhan and 50 under Inspector Symes. But this does not include the force under Inspector McNamara, who, on the same official authority, we are informed, has strict orders not to pass the border, but to simply watch the Eastern boundary of Perak. We also learn, from the same high source, that the Superintendent of Lower Perak has not moved any Police, the latter being under the command of the Acting Commissioner, Perak Sikhs, and not of the Superintendent. From this it would appear that the "countermanding" of Inspector McNamara's force, reported by our correspondent in Saturday's issue, was, in fact, the issue to him of the above instructions not to pass the border, instead of, as originally intended, his passing into Pahang *via* Ulu Slim.

Kuala Lumpor, 11th January.—Syed Mashau, with his Malays, has arrived at Bentong. He is co-operating heartily in clearing Ginting Bedei, the principal pass from Selangor into Ulu Pahang. Captain Syers has taken two small stockades at Buala Perting (on the Bentong River) from which the enemy bolted although the position was strong. Any property near there has been destroyed. Clifford, the Assistant Resident of Pahang, and Inspector Sumner, of the Pahang Police, have joined their forces on the Semantan River. The vigorous action above narrated is producing a moral effect on the rebel Malays.

From the Colonial Government we learn to-day (January 12) that a telegram was received yesterday, that two small stockades close to Bentong, had been taken without resistance.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

YESTERDAY was an exciting day in Bombay, being polling day for the triennial Municipal elections. In Parel and Mahim wards there was no election, there being only the required number of candidates nominated, but in four of the other five wards the competitions were keen, canvassing being carried on briskly all day, and there being almost continuous processions of carriages provided by the candidates for their supporters, to and from the polling booths. The proceedings yesterday were very different from those three years ago, when the elections were devoid of all excitement, the elections passing off very quietly. It is expected, however, when the votes come to be counted, yesterday's poll in all the wards will be found to be very heavy, as the polling clerks all round had a very busy time. Voting commenced at nine o'clock in the morning and continued up till six o'clock in the evening when the poll was promptly closed. The following table shows the number of voters yesterday compared with the election three years ago:—

	Qualified Voters.	Europeans.	Portuguese and Eurasians.	Jews and Armenians.	Hindus.	Parsees.	Mahomedans.	Chinese.
1889	7609	572	153	73	2571	1396	1808	2
1892	7904	605	213	88	3157	1803	1236	2

This shows an increase of about three hundred voters in all, though slightly behind that of 1886 when the number of qualified voters was 8,049. But in addition to the above for this year there are 577 Graduates, 435 Justices, and 201 Fellows of the University. Mr. H. A. Acworth, Municipal Commissioner, superintendended the whole arrangements, and received valuable assistance from Mr. W. Pearson. The Commissioner showed his interest in the proceedings by visiting the various polling places several times during the day. At the different polling stations the arrangements were most complete, spacious mandaps being erected, in which on one side were boxes and desks for the various sections of the community recording their votes; in the other side was ample accommodation for the candidates and their committees, while between were passages, wide enough to prevent blocking in the case of a heavy rush. To Mr. Rowe, who superintended the erection of the polling booths great credit is due for his part of the arrangements. At the close of the voting all the papers were locked up and taken to the Municipal Office where they were lodged under the charge of the Municipal Commissioner. It will be three days, however, before the results will be declared, that time being allowed for people to come forward to challenge any votes. The work of enumerating, however, will be commenced this morning.

FORT WARD.

For Fort Ward there were seven candidates for six seats, namely, Messrs. J. N. Duxbury, Dinshaw E. Wacha, Harkissondas Narotumdas, Dr. Framjee, Dr. Devacha, Messrs. Cavasjee M. Shroff, and Goverdhandas G. Tejpal, and Dr. Nanabhai N. Katrak, the last-named being the new candidate. Mr. H. W. Barrow, Municipal Secretary, was superintending polling officer, and in addition to him there were eleven officers and clerks. The following shows the difference in number of qualified voters from last election as well as 1886:—

	1886.	1892.
Europeans	161	220
Portuguese	9	7
Jews and Armenians	16	18
Hindus	317	246
Parsees	597	542
Mahomedans	74	62
Total qualified voters...	1,174	1,095

When the poll opened at nine o'clock there was a great rush of voters, all the candidates being forward with their supporters canvassing briskly. A good deal of trouble was caused recording the votes of illiterate and infirm people, as well as *purda* ladies who turned out in unusually large numbers. The excitement continued great all day, and, between five and six there was another tremendous rush. The supporters of Ms. D. E. Wacha, Mr. Harkissondas Narotumdas, Mr. Cowasjee M. Shroff, and Mr. G. G. Tejpal were pretty confident of their men being returned. The general opinion that the three lowest were Mr. Duxbury, Dr. D. Wacha, and the new candidate Dr. Katrak, the latter of whom tried three years ago and was unsuccessful. It is anticipated that one of those three will be the unfortunate one in this occasion.

MANDVIE WARD.

Ten candidates appeared in this ward to contest the eight seats. There were 1,791 persons (including Graduates of the Bombay University) who had the privilege of voting. Of these 14 were Europeans, 28 Portuguese and Eurasians, 41 Jews and Armenians, 43 Parsees, 614 Hindus, and 988 Mahomedans. Mr. R. P. Brunton, Assessor, was the superintending polling officer and he had seventeen assistants under him, the polling place being opposite the Arthur Crawford Market, north of Sir J. J. School of Arts. A large *mandap* was erected there to accommodate the officers deputed to receive votes. Several candidates had at their own expense pitched tents in front of the *mandap* to accommodate their friends and supporters. The candidates had their names conspicuously placed in large letters and hung the boards on the tents. The business of the day having commenced the candidates despatched their agents in hack victorias to the houses of the voters to convey them to the polling booth. The victorias bore placards notifying the names of those for whom votes were required. The voting was very brisk throughout the morning and at 10 o'clock 104 persons had registered their votes. At 1-30 o'clock the number of voters reached 876. It was amusing to see the friends and supporters of the candidates dragging about and trying to induce the voters to vote for certain candidates. No sooner did voters put in an appearance than they were besieged by the candidates and their employes to secure a promise of their votes. At 3 o'clock 1,044 voters were announced to have registered their votes. The contest then became very lively, and it was supposed that Dr. Rustom Nanabhoy Ranina was far behind. The contest then remained between Mr. Vithalrao Krishnajee Oudekar and Mr. Vandravandass Purshotamdass. It is supposed that one of these two also would not succeed. At the close of the polling it was ascertained that 1,362 voters had exercised their electoral franchise. Mr. Fazalbhoy Joomabhoy Laljee, Mr. Rahimtoola Khairaj, and Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola are believed to be the most successful candidates.

BHOOLESHWAR WARD.

This ward was the most keenly contested—eleven candidates having appeared in the field to contest for eight seats. This is a thickly-populated ward, and the number of qualified voters (including Graduates) is 2,343, amongst whom 7 are Europeans, Portuguese and Eurasians 61, Chinese 1, Hindus 1,273, Parsis 530, and Mahomedans 472. The superintending polling officer in this ward was Rao Saheb Virpersad Tapipersad, revenue and refund officer, who was assisted by twenty subordinates. The polling office was at the junction of the Esplanade and Cruickshank Roads, opposite to the Elphinstone High School. A large *mandap* was erected there, and excellent arrangements were made to accommodate the officers. Divisions were made for the nationalities of voters. There was a large number of seats at which Hindus and Mahomedan voters, according to the alphabetical order of their names appeared before the poll-takers and registered their votes. Opposite to the poll-takers a special *mandap* was put up for candidates to enable them to comfortably accommodate the voters, while filling in the voting papers. Mr. Damodar Thakersi Mooljee had a special tent erected on the right side of the mandap, and it was furnished with tables, chairs, and sofas, and other articles of furniture for the use of his numerous supporters, while on a round table in the middle was placed a silver tray, containing betel leaves and nuts and *biddees*, which the Hindu ratepayers, who came to vote partook of. Several other Hindu candidates had also their special tents pitched on both sides of the *mandap*, and as the candidates got down from carriages they were besieged and escorted into the tents of the candidates. It is thought that Mr. Shamrao Rele and Dr. Jamnadass will not be returned, while it is uncertain as to which of the two candidates, Mr. Kursondass and Mr. Suntook, will succeed. It was said that Mr. Kursondass is likely to be returned. Mr. Budrudin bin Abdoolla Kur and Mr. Tribhovandass Mangaldass are believed to have obtained the largest number of votes. Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee and Mr. Bamanjee Master have also secured a good number of votes.

GIRGAUM WARD.

The contest in this ward was not of a very exciting nature, the five seats vacant only attracting six candidates, five of whom were retiring members

of the Corporation. The candidates were Mr. Jamshedji Palanji Kapadia, Dr. Balchandra Krishna Bhatavadekar, Mr. Sundarnath Dinanath Khote, Dr. Ardeshir D. Mody, Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, and Dr. M. N. Setna. The number of voters in the ward is made up as follows :—Europeans 182, Portuguese and Eurasians 42, Jews and Armenians 11, Hindus 516, Parsees 394, and Mahomedans 89—total 1,234. The arrangements for recording and depositing the votes were of a complete and satisfactory nature, each section of voters being provided with a separate box. Up till noon the polling was fairly brisk, 101 Hindus, 24 European, 27 Portuguese, &c., 144 Parsees, and 7 Mahomedans recording their votes. It was soon evident who were the favourite candidates, and that the struggle rested between Mr. Jamsetji Kapadia and Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad. By three in the afternoon the number recording votes had reached 505, and during the remaining three hours only 66 polled, the total at closing being 571, made up as follows :—European 37, Portuguese, &c., 59, Hindus 199, Parsees 253, and Mahomedans 23. It will thus be seen that considerably under half of those entitled to vote availed themselves of the power, whilst the Parsees headed the list. The probable result of the polling will be that the representatives of this ward will remain unchanged. Approximately the numbers polled for each candidate were :—Dr. Balchandra Krishna 350, Dr. Mody 300, Dr. Setna 300, Mr. Khete 300, Mr. Kapadia 200, and Mr. Chimanlal Setalvad 150. Mr. Cooper municipal accountant, was the superintending polling officer.

BYCULLA WARD.

This was, like Girgaum, considered a minor ward; and proportionately with its topographical importance, had only five seats allotted to it. The polling place selected for this was the Byculla assessment office, near the Sunkli Tank, at the foot of the railway bridge, where Mr. James Leask, Assistant Health Officer, presided as the superintending polling officer, and was assisted by ten polling clerks. The work was distributed among the latter according to the nationality of the voters, there being two polling clerks for Europeans, Portuguese, Eurasians, Jews, and Armenians, three for Hindus, three for Mahomedans, and two for Parsees, arranged in separate divisions, which were specially railed off and furnished with writing materials for the voters. The candidates in this ward were, Mr. Narsingrao Shivajee, Mr. Shivajee Dhurmajee—a peculiarity about these candidates was that they stood in the relation of son and father to each other, and were naturally working in friendly co-operation. Then there were Dr. Fardoonjee Nusserwanjee Bisnee, Mr. Jaya Karadi Lingu, Rai Bahadur Lachman Sing, and Rao Saheb Ellapa Ballaram. The Municipality had provided a pandal for the accommodation of the candidates, their clerks, &c., but the accommodation was found so limited that Rao Saheb Ellapa had a separate pandal erected for himself, while Rai Bahadur Luchmon Sing, Mr. Lingu, and Dr. Bisnee had another for their use, the Municipal pandal being left for the use of Mr. Shivajee Dhurmajee and his son. The polling commenced at 9 a.m., when there was a rush of voters, making rather brisk work for the polling clerks, which continued steadily for about an hour and a half when there was a slight lull, after which it continued steadily without any disturbing incidents till 4 p.m. From 5 p.m. again, it gained in briskness which was maintained till the closing hour at 6 p.m. In all about twenty Hindu, Parsee, and Mahomedan ladies registered their votes. Out of a population of 1,43,318 persons, the ward boasts of 965 electors, of whom only 457 presented themselves at the polling-place yesterday. The Municipal Commissioner visited the place in the forenoon with Mr. W. Pearson, his Assistant, who visited it again later in the day. At 6 p.m., the closing hour, the superintending polling officer declared himself unable to give any idea of the result of the polling. The candidates themselves, however, estimated their relative positions in the voting in the following proportions, which we give on their authority, and which of course is open to correction :—Rao Saheb Ellappa Ballaram, 502 votes; Mr. Karadi Lingu, 450 votes; Dr. Bisnee, 408 votes; Mr. Shivajee Dhurmajee, 405 votes; Rai Bahadur Luchman Sing, 382 votes; and Mr. Nursingrao Shivajee, 365 votes.

THE LATE DUKE OF CLARENCE.

SYMPATHY OF THE PERSIAN RESIDENTS OF BOMBAY.

At the invitation of His Excellency General Hajee Mirza Hoosein Khan, Consul-General for Persia at Bombay, a large number of influential Persian residents of Bombay assembled at the Persian Consulate Parel, on Sunday afternoon last, for the purpose of expressing their sympathy and forwarding a letter of condolence to her Majesty the Queen-Empress on the untimely death of his Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor. There were more than hundred Persians present, amongst whom were Aga Haji Abdool Hoosein Sherazy, Emin-ul-Thojar; Aga Mirza Mehdi, Malick Thojar, and late Governor of Bushire; Hajee Shaik Abdool Hoosein, high priest of the Persians at Bombay; Aga Hajee Ali, Motemud Thojar; Hajee Mirza Mahomed Ali, Hajee Syed Mahomed Sherazi, Aga Mohomed Jaffer Isphani, Haji Mahomed Hoosein Kushfani, Aga Ahmed Ali, Aga Atoolah, Hajee Sultan Ali Shustry, Mirza Mahomed Ali Khan and Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan (sons of the Consul General) and Mr. Cowasjee D. Rustomjee, the Persian Vice-Consul.

The Consul-General, who presided, addressed the meeting in Persian as follows :—Gentlemen,—The object of our assembling here this day is one with which, I know, all present here will heartily join in and sympathise. Our own great Sovereign, the Shah-an-e Shah who, we all know, has always entertained a very deep brotherly feeling towards his sister, her Majesty the Queen-Empress, will also be pleased with the step adopted by us here on such a sad occasion, when the intimation of the same reaches his Imperial Majesty. Gentlemen, you are all aware that during the whole of last week the entire population of Bombay, rich and poor, old and young, were deeply mourning over the irreparable loss sustained by her Majesty and the Royal family in the untimely death of her dear grandson, the Duke of Clarence, and expressions of genuine grief and sorrow of her people have been showered out universally everywhere. Even the sovereigns and rulers of almost every Empire and country in the world have shown their sympathy with the Ruler of Great Britain and the Empress of India in the most calamitous event which has befallen her Majesty and Royal House in the late Duke's untimely death. I hope that this gathering will unanimously agree in passing a resolution to send a letter from us expressing our deep and sincere sympathy and condolence to her Majesty the Queen-Empress, their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the Princess Mary of Teck for the untimely death of the late beloved Prince Albert Victor, by which we will express in words the grief and sorrow which so deeply touched our hearts for that bright young Star of England, which was just in the prime and beginning to show its lustre over the English and Indian world, when it was unfortunately cut short by death.

The letter we intend sending to her Majesty has been prepared by our Vice-Consul, Mr. Cowasjee, and which will be read out to you now with its translation in Persian by him for your approval. Mr. Hajee Abdool Hoosein, the well-known Emin-ul-Thojar, in supporting the resolution, expressed a few words of grief and sympathy for the late Prince's death, after which the English letter was read out to the meeting by the Vice-Consul, Mr. Cowasjee D. Rustomjee, and the Persian tanslation by Mr. Mirza Mahomed Ali Khan, the on of H. E. the Consul-General which is as follows :—

To A. Ponsonby, Esq., Private Secretary to her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, London.

Sir,—On behalf of the Persian residents of Bombay, I beg to submit the following resolution, unanimously passed in the meeting held here to-day, which I respectfully request may be laid before her Majesty :—

"That the subjects of his Imperial Majesty the Shah of Persia and Persians in general residing in Bombay, under the rule of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, beg to convey to her Majesty, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, the Princess May of Teck, and to all the members of the Royal Family the most respectful expression of their deep and sincere sympathy in the heavy and irreparable affliction which has befallen the Royal House, by the most lamentable and untimely death of his Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor Christian Edward, Duke of Clarence and Avondale. Our prayer is that God Almighty may give her Majesty and every member of the Royal family fortitude of mind to bear this heavy calamity with calm resignation, and that they may find some consolation in the assurance that they have the spontaneous and universal sympathy of inhabitants of the vast Dominions under her Majesty's sway in all parts of the Jlobe.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

HAJEE MIRZA HOOSEIN KHAN,

Consul-General for Persia at Bombay.

This letter was unanimously passed by the meeting, after which the meeting terminated with votes of thanks to the Consul-General.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Queen is so favourably impressed with the picturesque turbans worn by her own Mussulman attendants that she has requested Lord Lansdowne to restore the old-fashioned Oriental head-dress whenever practicable, writes the *World*. In accordance with this intimation, the hideous caps of the Viceroy's bodyguard have been replaced by gorgeous turbans of red, dark blue, and gold.

The Egyptian Government has decided to telegraph to Europe, to an English, a French, and a German engineer, inviting them to come to Cairo on Feb. 5 as a commission for studying the projects for the drainage of the city. Their stay will be six weeks, and their remuneration £600. It has also been determined by the Government to undertake promptly the construction of a railway to Luxor in continuation of the line now being made between Assiout and Girgeh.

No trait will illustrate better Count Gleichen's sturdy, chivalrous spirit (writes a correspondent of the *World*) that his answer to those who said that when he married an English lady of a very noble family—one of whom was once Queen of England and the mother of a King of England—she could not share his German princely title. "Then I will surrender it; my wife shall certainly bear my name." He accordingly ceased to be Prince Victor and was known as Count Gleichen, till the Battenberg marriage changed the etiquette of our Court at any rate.

It is rumoured, on the one hand, that Princess Beatrice is anxious that her husband should be appointed Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle, in succession to the late Prince Victor of Hohenlohe, and, on the other, that this post (of which the salary is £1,200 a year) is to be offered to Sir Geoffrey Hornby. The latter statement is the more probable, as it was the original intention that the salary, which comes out of the Civil List, should be paid to a member of the services. The Queen, however (according to *Truth*) would not listen to the Duke of Wellington's advice, and appointed Prince Albert, who was followed by Prince Victor of Hohenlohe.

The *World* says :—The death of Prince Victor of Hohenlohe, had upset all the Court arrangement, and also the intended hospitalities of the Prince and Princess of Wales at Sandringham, where there was not likely to be either a ball or a lawn meet of the hounds this winter. The contemplated tableaux and theatricals at Osborne, and other projected entertainments were abandoned, and the Queen had given up her intention of opening Parliament.

Madame Amelie, the eldest daughter of Naundorff, the Dutch watchmaker who claimed to be Louis XVII., died at the Chateau of Bois Jaquelin, in Brittany. She always signed herself Amelie de Bourbon, and her resemblance to Marie Antoinette was striking enough to keep the Naundorff legend alive. It was Madame Amelie who supplied Jules Favre with the information necessarry for the lawsuit which he pleaded with such eloquence. She also was the possessor of the much-talked-of key of a chest made by Louis XVI. himself, and buried at the Tuileries. When that palace was demolished nothing was found, but Madame Amelie persisted in asserting her knowledge of the secret. The deceased lady was very pious and charitable, and she appeared to be a disinterested believer in the destinies of her family. When the Naundorff case was over, she presented a facsimile of the Dauphins' ring to Jules Favre. When the latter signed the armistice at Versailles is 1871 he forgot to bring a state seal with him. With the consent of Prince Bismarck he used the seal of the Naundorffs.

The absence of the Russian and French ambassadors at Constantinople from the service in memory of Sir William White in the Turkish capital has caused much comment. M. de Nelidoff's absence is officially explained as due to indisposition, and M. Cabon declined to attend owing to a question of diplomatic etiquette.

The name of the lady murdered at Naples was not Browning, but, according to the British Consular passport obtained at Rio Janeiro in 1885, it was Hulda Wellesley. From some German documents, however, found among the deceased's papers, it appears that she was called Hulda Welzel, and was born at Berlin, where also about two thousand pounds had been deposited by her at the German Reichs Bank.

It is reported from Cannes that on the evening of Jan. 2 M. Guy de Maupassant, the French novelist, made a desperate attempt to commit suicide—first, it is stated, by means of a six-chambered revolver, from which his valet had removed the priming, and next with a razor, which was snatched from his hands ere the purpose of its owner could be accomplished. He had been subject for some time to frequent nervous attacks, and the violent attempts to kill himself were committed in a fit of furious madness.

It is stated in a Washington telegram that some twenty measures have been brought forward modifying the M'Kinley tariff.

M. Fallieres has withheld a portion of the Bishop of Carcassonne's salary as a punishment for going to Rome without permission. Comte de Behaine, the French Ambassador to the Vatican, in an audience with the Pope, has presented on the part of his Government the three following requests : That the Pope should put a stop to the writing and publishing of letters by the French Bishops upholding Mgr. Gouthe-Soulard in his hostile attitude towards the Republic; that any united declaration on the part of the French Episcopacy upon ecclesiastical policy be prohibited; and that the directions to Catholic electors appended by some of the Bishops to catechisms used in the schools be suppressed. The Pope received the Ambassador cordially, and it is believed that an arrangement has been concluded.

Prince Louis Alexander, of Battenberg, Grand Cross of the Bath, has been promoted from commander to captain in the navy. The Prince has been in command of the Scout, but Lord George Hamilton will probably be able to rescue him from the painful drudgery of service in the Mediterranean, and find him a position, say in or near the Solent, where (says the *Manchester Guardian* maliciously) the abilities as a seaman which have placed him over the heads of many English officers will have full scope.

The *Politische Correspondenz* announces that the Emperor Francis Joseph has conferred the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Stephen upon the Marquis di Rudini, the Italian Premier.

The French Chamber of Deputies, after an excited debate on Jan. 5, adopted a resolution calling for the prompt punishment of those answerable for the collapse of the Panama Canal scheme.

The King of Portugal opened the Cortes on Jan. 2, and, in his speech from the Throne, announced that proposals would be submitted by the Government to restore the finances of the country, and to protect its new industries.

Prince Louis Napoleon, the second son of the late Prince Napoleon, has, says a St. Petersburg telegram, been promoted to the rank of commander of a squadron in the Nijni Novgorod Regiment of Dragoons, which is quartered in the Caucasus.

The Emperor William has (says the *World*) been most pressing in his invitations to the Queen, and he appears to have quite set his heart upon Her Majesty visiting him at Potsdam. The Queen does not wish to encounter the bustle and fatigue of a State visit to the Prussian Court, and a sojourn at Potsdam would inevitably produce embarrassing questions of etiquette and precedence and other tracasseries. A few days' stay at Coblenz would suit the Queen much better, although such an arrangement would fail to satisfy the Emperor. Whatever arrangements may ultimately be made, Her Majesty will return to England by the Flushing and Port Victoria route.

IN THE CHIN HILLS.

A telegram from Haka, on 22nd January, says :—The Tiang-Tlang column is getting ready to start. A temporary advanced post has been established at Tlang-Tlang village, whither rations are being conveyed in advance to be ready for the column when it arrives. Tlang-Tlang is 16 miles from Haka, and is the village from which the tribe takes its name. To make this post Lieutenant Evatt, with 100 Garhwalis, left on the 19th, taking with him a convoy of mules and coolies with part of the aforesaid rations. He was accompanied by Lieutenant Grant and 40 more Garhwalis to escort the unladen mules back to Haka. A previous attempt was made a few days before to get this convoy off, but the greater portion of the stores were to be carried by Haka coolies, and at the appointed time they did not turn up. A few came in, who said the remainder would not go now, as they feared being cut up by the Tlang-Tlang. Their scruples were, however, overcome during the next two days, by promises of protection. The party reached Tlang-Tlang in two marches. The village was found almost completely deserted, but Yahowit, the Chief, was there. He said, as an excuse for its emptiness, that the men were working in the fields, but a report has reached Haka that the Tlang-Tlangs are out raiding on the Lushais, and this is probably the real reason. This is also probably why Yahowit cannot send coolies into Haka, though he professes his willingness to assist in this manner. He stated that about ten days ago the Tashons raided Munlifi, one of the Tlang-Tlang villages, and killed the Chief. This is somewhat of a pity, as it is one of the villages selected for punishment by the Tlang-Tlang column. It is likewise to be the base of the column's operations. Two convoys have gone out to Lieutenant Evatt since the 19th, and about 20 days' rations are now ahead of the column. This will be of the greatest benefit. It is hoped that the main body will move from Haka about the 31st.

Lieutenant Macnabb, Political Officer, is expected back from the Baungshe column on the 26th. Twenty rifles, Mounted Infantry, of the 2nd Burma Battalion, have been detailed for the Tlang-Tlang column.—*Pioneer*.

THE NORTH CHINA REBELLION.

The following telegraphic message, sent by Ip Chi-Chiu, the Commander-in-chief of the Land Forces in Chihli Province, to H. E. Viceroy Li Hung-chang, in connection with the late insurrections in the North, was received by the *Chinese Mail* (*Wa Tse Yat Po*).

"To His Excellency Li, the Grand Secretary,—1st class Colonel Tsu Ting Shan succeeded in stamping out and putting an end to the insurgents occupying the U-Tan City. The troops have returned and arrived at Piu Tse Fu on the 25th day of the 11th moon (Xmas Day), the Banner Corps exercising their power in hunting down and putting an end to the remaining insurgents in the Districts of Ping-Chuen, King-Chong, Chaoyang, Chik-Fung and so on. Rewards offered for the capture of the principal leader Yang Yut Chun, who called himself Hoi-kok-Fu (a founder of a Kingdom) : 1,000 taels for his capture alive and 400 taels for his capture dead. The said Yang Yut Chun and his son, brother, uncle and nephew, five in member, together with his adviser Hung Ying-kong, were made captives by Hon Chiu Ki Chang Tsun Shing and Seung Luk at U Shu Lam (the Bushes of Elms) on the 27th—I (Chi-chiu) propose to send them on to Tientsin; meanwhile let them be exposed to the public along the way so as to be a warning to the public as an example, pending your Excellency's instruction whether you will send an escort. The disturbed country (in the North) is far away from the Capital, and memorials take some days before they reach Peking, so your Excellency is requested to report to the Throne on my behalf for His Majesty's information."

INDIAN PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

The Forty-fourth Half-yearly General Meeting was held at the City Terminus Hotel, on Jan. 4. Lieut-Gen. Richard Strachey (chairman), in moving the adoption of the report, said the actual gross receipts, for the half-year ended Jan. 30, from all sources, including those of the lines worked by the undertaking, though not forming part of it, had been Rs. 2,76,78,358, or Rs. 78,358 in excess of the estimate. The working expenses, which, after excluding a sum of Rs. 2,87,000, proposed by the agent to be set aside to meet the costs of a portion of the usual renewals of permanent way, which had not been actually carried out, but which proposal was disallowed by the Government as contrary to established rules of account, had been Rs. 75,15,929, or Rs. 1,62,929 more than the estimate. The portion of the net receipts in which the company participated was Rs. 1,97,18,988 or Rs. 1,38,988 in excess of the estimate, and nearly forty lakhs more than in the preceding year. The rate of exchange for the year was 1s. 6¼d. per rupee, and the charges on account of the annuities and interest on capital advances and stores had been thereby reduced by Rs. 8,63,373 as compared with the charge in the preceding year, in which the rate of exhange was 1s. 5d. The general result, therefore, was that a surplus, divisible between the Government and the company, remained after meeting all charges, including the ordinary 1 per cent. contribution to the provident fund, amounting to Rs. 82,25,488, or more than 44 lakhs in excess of the surplus of the preceding year, and about 16 lakhs more than that of the best half-year under the present contract. With the concurrence of the Secretary of State a special grant of one lakh of rupees had been made to the provident fund as the most suitable way of rewarding all classes of the company's servants for the exceptionally favourable results of the half-year's operations; and a grant had also been made of one year's salary to the late agent, Mr. Campbell, on retiring after a long and meritorious service. The additional charge thus incurred had not been anticipated in his forecast last July, but, after meeting it, the directors had still been able to recommend a dividend of £1 15s. 3d. per cent. for the half-year, in addition to the guaranteed 2 per cent., or 3 d. per cent. better than the estimate made six months ago. Nearly one-third of the increase in the receipts was from passenger traffic, the remainder being from goods. The results of the half-year which closed on the 31st ult.—which was always the less productive of the two—were again highly promising. It might be reckoned that the divisible surplus would turn out to be very nearly Rs. 60,56,000, or Rs. 41,58,000 more than in 1891, and that this would admit of a dividend of £1 4s. 6d. per cent. for the half-year, in addition to the guaranteed 2 per cent assuming the remittance of the company's share to be made at a rate no better than 1s. 4½d. a rupee. This result would be 16s. per cent. better than that for 1890, and would surpass that of any former corresponding half-year. While cordially congratulating them on these excellent results, he cautioned them against oversanguine expectations for the future. Within the last few days he had heard that there was reason to fear that the efforts of the board to interest the port authority at Calcutta in the provision of special arrangements for the direct shipment of coal from the Howrah side of the river would not for the moment be successful. The subject, however, was one of such great importance to the coal industry of Bengal that it would certainly not be lost sight of by the board. It was a subject of continued regret and disappointment that the Government still withheld its decision as to the proposal from the board for constructing the branch line from Barrakar to the Jherria coalfield and the line from Moghul Serai towards Gya, which had been many years under discussion and consideration. Proposals for undertaking two short and inexpensive branches in the North-Western Provinces had also been long before the Government with no result. The position of the company under its contract with the Secretary of State in respect to the provision of additional capital had unquestionably had a most unfortunate effect in crippling the board in their attempts to carry out extensions of the undertaking, and the responsibility of any failure in this direction did not rest with them. It was not easy to understand how the Indian Government, which constantly professed its anxiety for the extension of railways when it could be shown that they were likely to be profitable and could be undertaken without adding to the burdens on the State, was able to reconcile such professions with its passive resistance to the board's proposals, or how it could appropriate the enormous profits made from the East Indian Railway without an apparent thought to the claims of the districts that had provided these large sums to obtain extensions and ameliorations of their means of communications, in carrying out which the board were not only ready, but most anxious to participate, and which, if carried out, would assuredly increase the profits of the railway, add to the general prosperity of the country, and tend to secure the well being of its constantly growing population. The board much regretted that the bill to enable them to form sinking funds for those annuitants of Class A and those deferred annuitants who desired it could not be proceeded with in the last Session of Parliament. The necessary steps had, however, now been taken for this being done in the ensuing Session. Mr. Montagu C. Wilkinson (the deputy chairman) seconded the motion, which was adopted.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 8th JANUARY.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Rohilla, Captain C. H. S. Tocque, with the overland mails of the 8th January, arrived in Bombay harbour at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. She brought the following passengers :—

From London.

Mrs Franks	Rev E T Morris
Mrs Davidson, 2 children and infant	Mr Patterson
	Capt Radcliffe
Mr and Mrs Highet	Gen Showers
Mrs Ismay	Miss Helsby
Mr McFarlane	Mr Linoard
Mrs Hewlett	Mr and Mrs Gerrard
Mrs Nanny	Surg J Scott
Mrs French	Lt C B Wood
Mrs Doyle	Capt F J Winter
Mr Galloway	Mr and Mrs Johnson and 5 daughters
Mr Dawchers	
Mr W Barrett	Miss Dixon
Mr R Lambert	Mr and Mrs Pierce

From Brindisi.

Mr Codd	Mr Harris
Mr Winter	Mr and Mrs West
Mr Lomas and friend	Mr Ashdown
Major and Mrs Gardiner	Mr Black
Mr A M Brand	Mr Mangles
Mr Turner	Mr Fox
Mrs Sullivan	Mr B Black
Mr Adams	Mr Paul
Miss Parkinson	Mr Brown
Mr Rennie	Mr Leslie
Mr and Mrs McNair	Messrs Pease
Mrs Beaufort	Mr Anderson
Mr Maidment	

From Ismailia.

Mr Muller	Mr Richarson
Mr Boulenger	Mr Pearson
Dr and Mrs Anderson	

From Aden.

Major Penton	Mr Marques
Capt Waite	Mrs Mello Castro
Mr Gawa Silva	Mr Lopes Pereira

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, Jan. 8.

A very interesting speech on practical politics was delivered by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach on Wednesday night, at the annual dinner of the Redland Branch of the Bristol Working Men's Conservative Association. Replying to the toast of Her Majesty's Ministers, he said if Conservatives looked to things as they now were, a record of peace abroad, a successful Parliamentary session at home, and quarrels increasing in bitterness among their political adversaries might give them some reasonable hope for the future. He pointed out that in the nature of things a Gladstonian Administration must lose the confidence of even Radical Associations; for while the Conservative policy towards the great institutions of the country was defensive and progressive rather than destructive and agressive, the Gladstonian party was a party of conflicting faddists, in which every man tried to push forward his own hobby at the expense of that of his neighbour. They were only united in their cordial dislike of Conservative principles and the Conservative party, and in a common wish to destroy something and to deprive somebody or some class of rights or property which was secured to them by the existing law. He contended that Parliament should consider such questions as that of the migration of the country population to the towns, which he did not think would be remedied by establishing parish councils. Again there was the question of the hours and conditions of labour, regarding which they should take care not to apply a remedy worse than the disease. There was room for still further improvement in the dwellings of the poor; and if local authorities would not exercise their powers, other powers should be substituted.

The Duke of Devonshire has issued a valedectory address to the electors of Rossendale. He thanks the electors for continuing to show their confidence in him when he considered it his duty to protest against the abandonment of their pledges by his former colleagues, and says that he has nothing to regret from a public point of view. The country had been saved from violent constitutional change, and the longer and more closely the policy they had resisted was examined the less approval would it receive. The electoral campaign in the Rossendale Division was opened on Monday.

The members of the Social Democratic Federation attempted to hold their usual meeting at Chelsea on Sunday. A crowd of upwards of two thousand people collected, but were kept continually on the move by a large force of police. Two arrests were made. The Federation have decided to hold a demonstration at Chelsea on the last Sunday of January, and another on the first Sunday after Parliament meets, to maintain the right of public speech.

On Monday morning the eight hours day came into operation in two large engineering and shipbuilding works in Sunderland. Men engaged on time have submitted to a reduction of 5 per cent. in wages, piece prices remaining unaltered. Workmen in different branches of the shipbuilding trade are endeavouring through the Conciliation Board to induce other employers to adopt the eight hours system.

A distressing domestic tragedy has taken place at Cadzow. The body of a child of about two years was found on Sunday in the Clyde, near Hamilton. The identification of the child as the son of a widow, named Devlin, who had left Cadzow on the 28th December with the deceased and his sister of four years, and had not afterwards been seen, led at once to the suspicion that the woman had first drowned the two children and then committed suicide. This suspicion on Tuesday received confirmation by the discovery of the woman's body at Carmyle.

A disastrous collision occurred off Flushing last Saturday night, the barque Childwick, of Liverpool, being run into by an unknown vessel and cut in pieces. The vessel immediately sank and fifteen of the crew were drowned. The remainder, who had climbed to the mizzen mast head, were rescued by a passing steamer.

Mr. Henry Irving's second son, who, as Mr. Laurence, is now playing in Belfast Theatre-Royal, met with a serious accident on Wednesday afternoon. A revolver he was handling went off, and the bullet lodged in his chest. The surgeons have, however, good hope of his recovery.

At the Lyceum Theatre, London, on Monday night, Shakespeare's historical play "Henry VIII." was produced on a scale of unusual magnificence and elaboration. Mr. Henry Irving played the part of Wolsey, and Miss Ellen Terry that of Queen Katharine.

Messrs Mody and Sankey, who were joined by the Rev. John M Meill, commenced their evangelistic work in Aberdeen on Sunday, by addressing three crowded meetings in the Music Hall.

The new comic opera, "The Mountebanks," by Messrs. Gilbert and Cellier, was produced on Monday night at the Lyric Theatre, London, with every promise of success.

It is proposed to hold an Agricultural Congress in Ely about the end of this month, which the Minister of Agriculture has promised to attend.

The influenza epidemic is on the increase in some parts of England.

The Salvation Army disturbances were renewed at Eastbourne on Sunday.

A special correspondent gives an interesting account of the condition of affairs in the famine-stricken districts of Russia. A telegram from St. Petersburg states that the Prefecture of Police in that city is at present billeting on the wealthier house-owners, a large number of peasants, who have come to the capital from the famine-stricken provinces to seek employment and assistance. A Berlin telegram furnishes a striking account of the anger into which the Czar is said always to fly when the expression "famine" or "starving people" is uttered in his hearing.

It is announced from Berlin that Dr. Richard Pfeiffer, director of the scientific section of the Royal Institute for Infectious Diseases, has discovered the influenza bacillus. The epidemic is making starting headway on the Continent. At Pressburg, in Austria, the death-rate from influenza is as great as during the cholera epidemic of 1886. Among other distinguished victims of the plague is M. Emile de Laveleye, the eminent Professor of Political Economy at the University of Liege.

About twenty different measures were introduced into the American House of Representatives on Tuesday, each proposing to place one or more articles of commerce on the free list. These measures are said to be the outcome of a desire to greatly reduce the specific Customs imposed by the McKinley Tariff Act.

The great cricket match in Melbourne between Lord Sheffield's English eleven and a representative eleven of Australia has resulted in an Australian victory.

Further Nihilist proclamations have been discovered among the Russian troops in Poland, and a number of non-commissioned officers have been arrested and conveyed to St. Petersburg.

Obituary.—Major-Gen. H. P. Close, Bo. S.C.; Major-Gen. E. W. S. Scott, R.A., Ben. Ret.; Surg.-Major J. Allan, F.R.C.S., Ben. Ret.; Major-Gen. H. C. Adlam, Ben. Ret.; Lieut.-Col. G. W. G. Bristow, Ben. Ret; Mr. G. H. D. Wilson, late Bo. C.S.; Tewfik Pasha; M. Emile de Laveleye; Sir George Buddell Airy; Sir James Redhouse; Earl of Lichfield; Major-Gen. Montgomery C. Meigs; Col. Sir Spencer Clifford, Bart.; Lieut.-Gen. Charles Sawyer; Lieut.-Gen. R. Knox; Major T. Powell; Mr. F. R. Leyland; Dowager Marchioness of Bath; Lady Francis Gordon.

THE ANTICIPATED ROYAL MARRIAGE.

The mail papers to hand yesterday contain the following details of the arrangements for the marriage of H. R. H. the late Duke of Clarence and Avondale.

Orders had been received at Portsmouth for the Royal Yacht Victoria and Albert to be ready for two trips to Flushing at the end of February. On the first trip the yacht was to convey the Empress Frederick, and on the second voyage to bring the King and Queen of the Belgians, the King and Queen of Denmark, and the King of Wurtemburg, all of whom were to be present at the marriage of the Duke of Clarence and Avondale with the Princess Victoria of Teck.

The ladies of England were invited to make the Princess Victoria of Teck a suitable gift on the occasion of her marriage with the Duke of Clarence and Avondale. The following committee had been formed to promote that object and to receive subscriptions, which was limited to 20l., the smallest contributions being, however, welcome:—The Dowager Duchess of Marlborough 50 Grosvenor Square; the Duchess of Bedford; Maria Marchioness of Ailesbury, 10 Hertford Street, Mayfair; the Marchioness of Hertford, Rayler Hall, Alcester, Warwickshire; the Countess of Sefton, Croxteth, Liverpool; the Countess of Bective, Headfort, Meath; the Countess of Normanton, Somerly, Ringwood, Hants; the Lady Elizabeth Biddulph, Ledbury, Herefordshire; the Lady Margaret Charteris, 17 Grosvenor Square; the Lady Wolverton, 8 Seamore Place; Hon. Mrs Percy Mitford, Lennox Gardens; and Lady West, Ambassadors' Court, St. James's. The secretaries were the Hon. Mrs. Charles Eliot, 8 Onslow Gardens; and the Hon. Mrs. Bernard Mallet, 9 Alexander Square, S.W.

A wedding present to Princess Victoria Mary of Teck was to be presented from "a thousand of her Majesty's subjects," ladies and gentlemen being subscribers. The gift was to consist of a very fine row of Oriental pearls with diamond clasp. The ladies collecting included Viscountess Falkland, Viscountess Torrington, Lady Fowler, Lady Baynes, and Mrs. Archibald Milman. The cover to the book of names was to be embroidered by Lady Eden's department of the Working Ladies' Guild.

A committee of ladies was formed at Florence, and another was being formed at Rome, to receive subscriptions for a present to be offered to the Princess Victoria of Teck on the occasion of her marriage.

A movement was on foot in the Royal Artillery to raise a subscription among the officers of the regiment wherewith to present a suitable present to the Duke of Clarence and Avondale on his wedding. The Duke has never served in the artillery, as his uncle, the Duke of Connaught, has done. The latter also received his military education at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich. Subscriptions were to be limited to half a day's pay.

At a special Provincial Grand Lodge on Jan. 6, the Berkshire Freemasons resolved to present the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, Provincial Grand Master of Berkshire, with an address of congratulation and a suitable wedding gift. A similar resolution was passed by the Manchester City Council. The Corporation of Edinburgh arranged to make a present to Princess Victoria, and to provide 6000 poor people with a dinner.

By command of Her Majesty the Queen, Messrs. Hills and Saunders (Eton) had the honour of photographing the Duke of Clarence and Avondale and Princess Victoria of Teck.

The Windsor and Eton district residents were going to show their loyalty by manifesting their pleasure in the tangible shape of a gift. Norfolk on Saturday held a meeting, at which the high sheriff, from the chair, said the Prince of Wales had been a good landlord and a kindly neighbour since he first came to reside in Norfolk, and as his son might some day become England's King they had a double incentive to do honour to the Duke. It was resolved, on the motion of the Earl of Kimberley, seconded by the Lord Bishop of Norwich, to inaugurate a fund. The subscriptions were not to exceed three guineas each. The citizens of York had subscribed £200 for a wedding present. Princess Victoria had thanked her many friends for their congratulations by sending New Year's cards, with a few words of thanks and good wishes for the new year. In the cases of poor people or working girls with whom the Princess had been brought into communication, she had written letters to express her appreciation of their good wishes.

The subject of a national wedding present from the Scotch people was under consideration by a committee.

An influential Ladies' Committee, with Mrs. Dixon, wife of the Mayor, as president, was formed in Belfast on Jan. 5, for the purpose of collecting subscriptions towards the Irish Royal Marriage Fund.

It was pointed out that there would be no harm in the appointment of the Duke of Clarence as Viceroy of Ireland, whilst the £20,000 a year salary that pertains to it might go some way towards settling the problem of how the young couple were to live on their share of the £36,000 a year the Prince holds in trust for his children. The duke was not unknown in Ireland having some four years ago made a tour of that country in the company of his brother, and very recently he was with his regiment on the Curragh; but an obstacle in carrying out the scheme was likely to arise in a high quarter.

It was understood that the Duke of Clarence would give up active duty in the Army after his marriage, as there would have been so many calls upon his time and that of his charming young wife as deputy bazaar-openers and the like for the Prince and Princess of Wales. The Duke, it has said, would take the rank of Major-General and remain on the active service list but draw no pay when not actually on duty.

THE PORTUGUESE IN AFRICA.

The Lisbon correspondent of the *Times*, telegraphing on January 3, says :—I understand that during his sojourn at Lisbon, Senhor de Soveral, Portuguese Minister in London, will discuss with the Government the proposed accord between the British and Portuguese Governments for the railway from Beira to Masse Kessi provided for in clause 14 of the Convention. It need only be constructed for present purposes over the district where the tsetse fly exists. It is stated that the two chartered companies interested in the matter are agreeable to this. A company for the construction of the line will be organised as soon as the two Governments agree relative to the execution of clause 14. The statutes of the Mozambique Company having been approved by the decree of December 28, the issue of 400,000 shares which have to be issued will be announced shortly. The report of Senhor Ennes, the Portuguese Commissioner for the delimitation of frontiers in East Africa, respecting his negotiations at Mozambique, is far advanced and will soon be published. The late Minister of Foreign Affairs, Senhor Barros Gomez, has been offered the vacant Portuguese Legation at Berlin, but has declined on private grounds. The Government desired to secure his services at the Court of Berlin on account of his great knowledge of African questions.

THE AFGHAN PRETENDER.

Information has been received in Vienna from Afghanistan (the *Daily News'* correspondent says) to the following effect :—The partisans of the dynasty of the Ameer Shere Ali, who died in 1879, have resolved to prepare everything for the eventuality of the present Ameer Abdur Rahman Khan's death. This, it is stated, cannot fail to happen soon, as he suffers from an incurable disease. They will, immediately after his death, proclaim Ameer, a grandson of Shere Ali, the son of Yakoob Khan, who was dethroned by the English in 1881, and call upon Russia to protect him. It is even stated that four regiments of the Afghan Army have been gained over to this plan. Two of these regiments are garrisoned at Herat. In Afghanistan the belief is beginning to gain ground that at the death of the present Ameer a sanguinary civil war will break out, which will probably make the interference of both England and Russia necessary. As Shere Ali was an enthusiastic admirer of Russia and the Czar Alexander II., the partisans of his grandson entertain hope that the present Czar will grant the young Ameer his protection.

A few days ago the death at Palampore was reported, through a melancholy accident, of Mr. J. Barnes Cooke. His widow, who never recovered from the shock of her husband's accident, has now succumbed to the shock.

Dr. Thomas B. Christie, M.D., C.I.E., who for many years has occupied the responsible post of Medical Superintendent of the Royal India Asylum at Ealing, has been obliged to resign that appointment owing to ill-health. In all probability the Secretary of State for India will now close the Asylum, and make other and less burdensome arrangements for the care of its inmates. Such a step has been contemplated for some time past, as the expense of maintaining so large an institution is quite out of proportion to the present requirements of the Service.

"TRUTH" ON MATTERS INDIAN.

Shocking accounts have reached England of the sufferings of the troops on board the Crocodile during the gale of December 12 and 13. Two men were killed and many were seriously injured. For more than three hours everybody on board was in momentary expectation of the vessel foundering, in which case more than sixteen hundred soldiers and seamen would have perished. It would be interesting to learn how it came about that the Crocodile was permitted to leave Portsmouth, in a fog, with a freshening wind, a falling glass, and a warning of the impending gale.

I have received several further letters with reference to the case of Savitra, the "Indian Mother" whose story was told in a "Queer Story" in Truth of December 24. Two of them are of especial interest. The first is from an ex-Indian official, who readily believes that a plot might have been concocted on the lines described, but entirely discredits the story of the trial and condemnation of Savitra for seven reasons, which he states in order. The second is from an Indian gentleman from Lucknow, who unhesitatingly credits that the trial and condemnation of Savitra could have taken place in the way described, and gives various reasons why scandals of this character are of frequent occurrence; but who entirely discredits the idea that among the natives of his country a widow could be such an object of suspicion and hatred as Savitra was described to be. Doubtless by the time the story has been to India and back I shall receive other criticisms equally divergent. In the meantime, I may state that in view of the interest which Savitra's case has aroused, I have caused certain inquires to be made at Lucknow through the writer of the story, and in due course I hope to be able to throw further light on the whole matter.

I have also received from Brindisi, just as I am going to press, a letter from an Englishman who has been reading Savitra's story on his way to India, and who sends a practical proof of his sympathy, in the shape of a contribution of one guinea, towards any fund that may be raised with a view to furthering the cause of justice in this case. For the present, I can only hold this money, and await any opportunity that may occur of employing it.

My attention has been called to a judgment delivered a month or two back by the Sessions Judge at Umballa in a case which reflects anything but credit upon sundry officials and magistrates. It seems that a Mr. Warburton, an Extra-Assistant Commissioner, was conducting some inquiries in regard to income tax assessment. In the course of these he was in the shop of one, Dhani Ram, who was concerned in the proceedings, and he, for some reason, "asked" Dhani Ram to come with him to the bungalow, where he was putting up. Dhani Ram did not come. He was then prosecuted under section 174 of the Indian Penal Code for not attending at a given place in obedience to a "summons, notice, order, or proclamation" which he was legally bound to obey, and the District Magistrate sentenced him to a month's imprisonment (the maximum term provided) and a fine of 200 rupees. This astounding sentence was at once quashed on appeal by the Sessions Judge, who found that no offence within the terms of the code had been committed. His judgment amounts to a severe censure upon the lower officials responsible for the prosecution and conviction, and the matter acquires additional gravity from the point significantly alluded to by the Sessions Judge, that this same Dhani Ram had been four times previously convicted, and sentenced to heavy fines and long terms of imprisonment, three of which convictions had been quashed on appeal, while the fourth was one which could not be appealed against. Beyond question, the relations between this man and the local magistracy call for some further investigation.

CONTINENTAL COMMERCE AND FINANCE.

The Customs Committee of the French Senate, after conferring with the Ministers, on Jan. 5 decided to maintain the existing duties of 18f, and 25f. respectively on crude and refined petroleum. They, however, laid down that this duty should only be levied up to Sept. 30, 1893 in order that the Government and Chambers should be compelled to bring in fresh legislation on petroleum before that date. The Customs Committee of the Chambers on Jan. 6 adopted the decisions as to the petroleum duties taken by the Senate on the previous day.

Negotiations have been entered into with most foreign States with the object of settling a basis for French commercial relations with those countries from Feb. 1 next. Treaties of commerce between Sweden and France, and Greece and France are reported to be all but concluded.

The Rome correspondent of the *Daily News* states that the new commercial treaties meet with much opposition throughout Italy. It had been expected that the agricultural classes would have received benefit from the treaties by the encouragement of the exportation of Italian wines for mixing purposes. Great disappointment is felt in consequence, and the agriculturists now complain that their interests have been sacrificed to those of the manufacturers.

The new Spanish tariff was published on Jan. 1. The duties on coal and petroleum are doubled, whilst those on cotton, woollen, linen, and silk goods are augmented from 50 to 150 per cent. The Government is allowed to grant concessions to countries favouring Spanish imports.

M. Rouvier has sent to his colleagues inviting them to send in the estimates for their respective departments which are to figure in the forthcoming Budget for 1893 before Jan. 18. The Minister urges the necessity of not exceeding the Estimates of 1892, and of entering the expenditure in exact figures, so as to avoid such increases as that of twenty-eight millions of francs, which the Committee had to cut down to eighteen millions. M. Rouvier's estimates for 1893 are based on the following :—Receipts, 3,258,666,000f.; expenditure, 3,248,388,000f.; leaving in round numbers a surplus of ten millions, an amount which will probably be held in reserve towards the redemption of the one hundred and sixty millions of short-dated Bonds. The new items of revenue on which the anticipated surplus is mainly based are as follows :—New customs tariff, 70,000,000; alcohol and house property taxes in Algeria, 3,376,000.: import duty on salt pork, 2,600,000f.; advertisement and showboards and vehicles, 600,000f.; matches, 3,000,000f.; Cochin China and Tonquin contributions, 6,510,000f.; sundries, 600,000f.

ANTI-SLAVERY CONFERENCE.

Nearly all the Plenipotentiaries of the Powers which were represented at the Brussels Anti-Slavery Conference, among them Lord Vivian and Sir John Kirk, met on January 2 at the Belgian Foreign Office, under the presidency of Baron Lambermont, Belgian Minister of State. The representatives of Russia and France were prevented by influenza from being present, but signed at their residences the protocol recording the ratifications of the Powers which were not ready to approve the general act of the Conference of July 2nd last. Russia and Austria signed the Act wholly and France partially. As regards this last Power, the articles which trace the zone of surveillance on the sea as far as Madagascar were agreed to, but those concerning the seizure and condemnation of vessels suspected of trading in slaves were reserved for ulterior negotiations. The protocol of December 18 will permit France, without delay, to join action in Africa with the other Powers which have taken part in the Brussels Conference. Holland signed the protocol, subject to the sanction of the States-General. Portugal asked that the protocol might remain open till the 2nd of next month, in order that the Cortes might be consulted. The United States were not represented, as Mr. Terrell, the Minister, is now at Washington in order to receive final instructions on the subject. It was definitely announced that the Act would come into operation for all the Powers in sixty days' time.

Under telegraphic instructions from Karachi, the Lahore Police have been, for a few days lately, engaged in tracing the whereabouts of two European foreigners who landed at Karachi and came to Lahore, nominally as sightseers, but were suspected of being Russian spies. Their behaviour at Karachi and other places appears to have excited the suspicion of the police; for instance, they are alleged to have assumed different names and nationalities at different places visited by them in India before coming to Lahore. On making inquiries the police ascertained that they gave themselves out as Frenchmen at Lahore, and stayed in two separate hotels under names quite different from those given by them at other places. They, however, left Lahore without coming in contact with the police, and are stated to have gone to Allahabad, to which place their luggage was found to have been booked at the railway station under the name of Michael. A telegram has been sent to the authorities there with the view of keeping a strict watch over their movements.

THE FORGERY OF INDIAN POSTAGE STAMPS.

At the Marlborough Street Police-court on Jan. 6, Bernhardt Assmus, a journalist, of Islington, who was committed for trial last month on a charge of obtaining money from Mr. Giweeb, a stamp dealer, by representing a forged 'V.R." black penny stamp to be genuine, was brought up by *habias corpus* to answer other charges of a similar kind. Mr. Charles Reya, antiquarian bookseller, Harris's Place, Oxford Street, said he became acquainted with the prisoner in respect of some pictures, in July 1890. In December of that year the prisoner called at his office and showed him an Indian 4 anna red and blue stamp, with the head of the Queen reversed. He said he wanted money, and asked witness to buy it. He named 20*l*. as its value. Witness told him he must make inquiries about it, and then the prisoner said he would take 8*l*. for it. Witness told him to reduce it to 7*l*. 10*s*., and then he left the stamp with him, on the understanding that he was to call again in a day or two. In the meantime witness took the stamp to a firm of stamp dealers and offered it to them for 15*l*. They accepted the offer, and on his again seeing the prisoner he handed him the 7*l*. 10*s*. and obtained a receipt. Witness believed that it was a genuine stamp. Subsequently the prisoner called again with another stamp—a penny blue Cape of Good Hope, saying that it belonged to his brother, and was a very valuable one. He offered it for 3*l*. or 4*l*., and it was left on approbation as before. On witness again seeing the firm alluded to, the stamp was detected as a forgery, and they kept it in their possession. He communicated the result to the prisoner, and did not see him afterwards. Mr. Hannay: How did you know what to ask for the stamp? Witness: From my experience in dealing in good books I generally ask double. Mr. C. Phillips, secretary to Stanley, Gibbons, and Co., stamp dealers, of Gower Street, spoke to the purchase of the anna stamp from Mr. Reya at the price of 15*l*. He thought at the time that it was a genuine article. The Cape of Good Hope stamp was a forgery, and it was detained. It had been chemically altered. A red stamp of the kind would be worth about 1*s*. 6*d*., and the blue one, which, the one detained, was made to represent, about 30*l*. The anna stamp was submitted to Major Evans, an expert, and that too was denounced as a forgery. It differed in various details from a genuine one. Witness believed there was only one genuine stamp with an inverted head in England. The inversion was caused by the the printer accidentally when printing the first two sheets of a particular issue. The anna stamp was sold by them shortly afterwards to Mr. Garth, a collector, for 20*l*. Mr. T. M. Bright, a dealer in foreign postage stamps, the Arcade, Bournemouth said he received, in reply to an advertisement, a letter bearing the signature of the prisoner, and dating from Church Street, Islington, offering some Baden stamps for sale at 5s. each. Witness bought four for 15s, and then, as he stated he could forward forty or fifty more, further purchases were made, and a cheque for five guineas was sent to the address given in payment. Hearing of the existence of "dangerous" forged stamps, witness came to London and saw Mr. Phillips, and then the various points of difference were pointed out. The pearls on the band of the crown in the genuine stamps were regular in size, with a little colour in the centre of them, whereas in the forged stamps the pearls were different in several respects. There was also a difference in the tissue of the paper and the colours in the post marks. Prisoner: Being so sharp in the purchase of stamps, you bought those that were sent to you, and yet you did not detect they were wrong ones until you made an examination of them with a big dealer. Do you expect then, that other people, collectors and the like, must know better than you? Witness said he did not expect people who speculated in stamps to send out three or four lots of forgeries one after the other. Detective-sergeant Penson said he searched the prisoner on Nov. 21 at the Vine Street Police station, and found upon him 900 stamps. Altogether, on his person and at his rooms, he discovered 4,900 stamps. There were green Baden four-anna Indians with the Queen's head reversed, and Cape of Good Hope, similar to those produced. The prisoner had passed in the name of Bernhardt and Assmus. Major B. Evens, late of the Royal Artillery, West Hill, Sydenham, said he had been a collector of stamps for twenty or thirty years, and had written various books upon them. He had examined a large quantity of postage stamps shown him by Detective-sergeant Penson. The Baden stamps were forgeries. Mr. Hannay: Entirely manufactured, or altered? Witness: Entirely manufactured. They corresponded with those sold to Mr. Bright. He had also seen the four-anna stamp with the head inverted. Part of it was a forgery, and the rest was genuine. It was worthless as it was. If genuine it would have been worth 20*l*. or more. Two other stamps shown to him by the detective corresponded. They also had been partly forged. The Cape of Good Hope stamp had been chemically changed from red to blue, so as materially to alter its value. If it was a genuine blue stamp it would be worth from 25*l*. to 30*l*. It had originally been a red stamp, worth only about 1*s*. 6*d*. Witness examined about 800 stamps among the lot produced, and all were forgeries. They included Bavarian and green Mauritius, the latter having been changed from blue. By the Prisoner: Witness did not think he should have recognised the Baden stamps as forgeries unless his attention had been called to them beforehand. If he had been offered a single specimen, he probably should have purchased it as a genuine one. They were very good imitations of the genuine article. An unskilled person would be easily deceived by them. The prisoner, in defence, said if the stamps which he had sold were forgeries, all he could say was that he bought them and disposed of them without being aware of their character. In fact he had been deceived in the same way; but it was said he had deceived others. He was only a collector in a small way, and if gentlemen of such great experience as those who had given evidence had been deceived, surely it was very likely he would be deceived also. He had no intention to defruad anybody. The prisoner was committed for trial.

A BOGUS LIEUTENANT.

At Woolwich Police Court, on Jan. 2, Edward Cray, twenty-four, of 128 Burrage Road, Plumstead, was charged with having committed several robberies at the Royal Artillery Barracks, under very extraordinary circumstances. Detective-Sergeant Roberts produced about 40l. worth of property, and stated that the prisoner, though only an Arsenal labourer, took lodgings in one of the best parts of Plumstead. He was a single man, worked in the Arsenal during the day, and in the evenings and on holidays dressed himself in the uniform of a lieutenant. In this disguise he was accustomed to saunter about the Royal Artillery Barracks and the Grand Depot Barracks. Being taken for an officer, he was allowed to go in and out of the officers' quarters. At length suspicion fell upon him, and his movements were watched. He engaged two lads to carry some luggage from the Grand Depot Barracks to his residence in Burrage Road, where it subsequently turned out that he had only one room. He gave the lads a portmanteau containing clothing and other valuables worth 20*l*., taken from the quarters of Captain Strachan, R.A., an officer doing duty at Woolwich, but residing in London. The officer having been communicated with, offered to forgive the prisoner, but on witness searching his room, he found the proceeds of three or four other robberies. Among these was a field-glass of the value of 2*l*., which had been taken from the Royal Artillery Mess; a horse-measuring stick, value 16*s*., the property of Lieutenant Bolton, R.A., who left it in the Royal Artillery Mess; a mackintosh, value 3*l*. 10*s*., the property of Lieutenant Ellise; an overcoat and property, value 3*l*. 15*s*., belonging to Captian Bond, R. A. He also found three other coats evidently the property of officers, for which owners were wanted. Witness had ascertained that the prisoner had tried to pledge the field-glass at Greenwich; but the pawnbroker refused to lend on it, and detained it. Prisoner afterwards wrote representing himself as a lieutenant and claiming the glass, and the pawnbroker handed the letter over to the police, who then commenced to keep an eye on the prisoner's movements with the result stated. The accused had been employed in the Arsenal three years, and had not paid for his lodgings. Evidence as to identification of the property having been given, the prisoner pleaded guilty. He assured the magistrate that the police had recovered all that he had stolen. His worship sentenced the prisoner to six months' hard labour.

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1*s*. 1½*d*. per bottle.

FIRES ON COTTON SHIPS.

In an interesting article on this subject, a writer in *Chambers's Journal* says:—A most careful examination by chemical experts has established the fact that American and Indian cottons both need a flame or spark to ignite them; and also, so far as combustible properties are concerned, there is no difference whatever between them. In the Indian trade the material employed for packing is of a much closer texture than that which wraps American bales; the number of bands is much greater too; and, above all, the cotton itself is much more tightly compressed. A bale of American cotton must have its specific gravity increased fully 100 per cent. before the conditions of packing will approximate to those employed in other trades. There is yet another feature characteristic of the United States cotton traffic that still further increases the risks, attendant upon the seacarriage of cotton. The method of sampling that appears most in vogue consists in making a hole in the bale of cotton after it is compressed. The result is that the loose ragged bunch of cotton-down protrudes from the hole, and this fluff needs but the smallest spark possible to ignite it. If the bale were tightly pressed the danger from this source would be materially minimised; for though a spark ignites this loose cotton-down or fluff, the flame passes from one bunch of it to another with lightning rapidity, and does not interfere with the mass of the bale if it is tightly packed. When this is not the case, however, the merest spark will burrow into a bale, and the ignited cotton will smoulder in a vessel's hold for weeks, until some inlet of air takes place and fans it into open flame. In India and Egypt the cotton is sampled before compression takes place. An interesting experiment was made at Liverpool, which shows the non-inflammatory nature of cotton packed in the Indian manner. A bale of cotton was put on a hot furnace and left there for half an hour. When it was taken off, the outside covering was destroyed; but the bale itself for all practical purposes was a bale of cotton still. An inch was consumed by the great heat of the furnace; but the interior of the bale was perfectly sound, solid, and good. Insurance companies are willing to insure cotton cargoes for much lower rates when the bales are packed in the Indian manner, and it is to be hoped that American cotton growers and dealers may speedily be induced to emulate the praiseworthy methods employed by their *confreres* in India and Egypt. Until such is done, it is incumbent upon all carriers of American cotton to adopt every possible safeguard to minimise the risks incidental to the nature of their cargoes. Powerful pumps aided by steam fire-extinguishers will do much towards keeping under a fire; but in the case of cotton ships nothing is so efficacious as complete exclusion of the air; and this is often lost sight of in the mistaken zeal of some masters to find the exact whereabouts of the fire by opening the deck. The careless betowal of cotton waste—that is, cotton satuated with oil and grease, and therefore liable to spontaneous cumbustion—cannot be too strongly deprecated; and the rigid enforcement of the port regulations relating to smoking, lights, &c., at the places of loading should be insisted upon. These remedial measures will go far to lessen the risks of cotton fires; but it is not until our American cousins can see their way to adopt the improved methods advocated above that the over-sea carriage of American cotton will be attended with that exemption from fire-disaster which is such a pleasing feature of the cotton trade of India and Egypt.

DEATH OF THE KHEDIVE.

The Khedive Tewfik died on the evening of the 7th inst. at Helouan, a residence on the Nile, after a few days' slight illness. The immediate cause of death is said to be congestion of the lungs.

It is quite certain that His Highness had been confined to the house from a slight attack of influenza, but no danger was apprehended until Wednesday night, when congestion of the lungs set in, besides other complications, more especially a weak heart. European doctors were only called in the morning before he died.

Prince Abbas, Tewfik's eldest son and the heir to the throne, was summoned by telegraph from Vienna and was to sail at once for Egypt.

The *Times* says:—It is impossible to suppose that serious politicians, whether they have regard to the interests of Egypt alone or of the countries to which the well-being of Egypt is of importance, will gravely argue in favour of leaving the new Khedive, little more than a boy as he is, to exercise almost despotic powers unguided and unchecked, or, still worse, to deliver him over to the distracting supervision of a board of control representing the divergent views of rival Powers. . The young Khedive cannot be left to govern alone without deliberately incurring the risk of a dangerous and discreditable reaction, of probably driving the British element out of Egyptian administration altogether—a design already avowed by French agitators in Egypt—and, quite possibly, of opening the way for Turkey to reassert her dormant claims over the Viceroyalty, which, in theory, has never ceased to be a part of the dominions of the Sultan. These considerations must be borne in mind in any judicious estimate of the political position under the new reign. It remains to be added that the change in the person of the Khedive will render it extremely difficult to withdraw Sir Evelyn Baring—though he has well earned promotion to the Embassy at Constantinople or elsewhere—from the responsible post in which, under the modest title of Consul-General, he has borne for years past the main burden of the government of Egypt.

The *Daily Chronicle* expresses the same opinion. It says:—The death of Tewfik would further suggest that the removal of Sir Evelyn Baring from his post just now to a wider sphere of usefulness would not be in furtherance of our Imperial interests in the Nile Valley.

The *Daily Telegraph* says:—The death of the Khedive at this moment may be described as unfortunate but by no means disastrous. . There is no good reason to suppose that any difficulties will arise to prevent the peaceful and tranquil succession of the Khedive's eldest son to the throne.

The *Standard* is of opinion that the death ought not to give rise to any fresh political complications.

The *Daily News*, on the other hand, thinks the political results may be extremely important, and that it will be fortunate if no Egyptian disturbances and no European complications are produced.

The opinions of the French press, as given in this afternoon's telegrams, are mainly to the effect that the death of Tewfik Pasha will afford England a pretext for indefinitely delaying the evacuation of Egypt, and at the same time give France an excellent opportunity of bringing the Egyptian question again upon the tapis.

PRINCE GEORGE OF WALES.

Prince George of Wales continues to gain strength, but it is to be hoped that care will be taken to guard him from running any risks through the north-east winds for which Sandringham is rather unpleasantly famous. I understand (writes "Miranda" in the *Lady's Pictorial*) that there is good foundation for the report that His Royal Highness is going to leave the Navy for the Army, and that it is more than probable that he will settle down in London in another twelve months or so. By the way, it is a rather curious coincidence that the name of one of the Prince's nurses should have been identical with that of one of the richest heiresses of the kingdom, who is also a great favourite at Marlborough House. . . . . .

Prince George, by the way, according to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, will be the recipient in the course of a week or two of a very interesting present. Whilst he was in command of the Thrush, one of his lieutenants collected all the references to his voyage and adventures that appeared in the newspapers at home and abroad. These cuttings neatly pasted together form a thick and entertaining volume. The admirable portrait from *Vanity Fair* serves as a frontispiece, and is followed by a remarkable series of likenesses culled from the columns of the American and colonial press. The royal features are depicted under every conceivable phase of distortion, and the hirsute adornment of the lower portions of the face varies in each picture. All incidents of the cruise meet with a faithful record, from the opening of the Jamaica Exhibition down to the curious personation episode that might have got one of his young friends into trouble, and that mysterious exploit at Montreal that formed the subject of a judicial investigation. The book is being handsomely bound in tree-calf, and will, no doubt, be valued by the sailor Prince as a pleasant memento of happy days.

The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap.—Pure, Mild, and Emolient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Childrens Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents. TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

THE CHARGE AGAINST MR. HASTINGS, M.P.

Mr. Hastings, M.P., was again brought up at Bow Street, on Jan. 1, upon a charge of fraud. A clerk having given evidence as to the transfer of Great Western stock, Mr. Fryer, registrar, from the Great Western Railway Station, Paddington, produced thirteen transfers relating to 4,600l. preference stock. The stock stood in the prisoner's name alone at the present time. Formerly the names of the Hon. Roper Curzon and Mrs. Ann Brown had been associated with that of Mr. Hastings; but in 1886 proof was given of the death of the first two named. Mr. George Wilson, assistant-registrar of the Great Eastern Railway, Liverpool Street, produced the transfer of 5,000*l* debenture stock executed by the prisoner. This stock was formerly held jointly in the same names as the stock of the Great Western Railway. Mr. Thomas Bolton solicitor, of the firm of Lee, Bolton, and Lee, produced transfer of a mortgage of 15,000*l*. in the property of Malvern College, executed by the prisoner in June 1887, by which the mortgage was transferred to the trustees of the Clergy Mutual Assurance Society. The prisoner was then sole mortgagee. Mr. Curzon and Mrs. Brown had been joined with Mr. Hastings till their death. Mr. Edward Wootton, clerk to Mr. Lambert, solicitor, of Malvern, produced the register of the Malvern Local Board, of which Mr. Lambert is clerk, and also produced a mortgage deed, dated Sept. 3, 1878, executed by the board in favour of Ann Brown, the Hon. John Henry Roper Curzon, and George William Hastings, securing 4,000*l*. at 4 per cent. on the local rates. Upon the mortgage deed there was a receipt showing that the money was paid off on Jan. 8, 1889. The receipt was signed by Mr. Hastings. Upon the receipt he was described as the survivor of the three mortgagees. The witness produced the cheque for 4,000l. drawn by the local board in favour of the defendant on that day. It was signed by the defendant and bore the stamp of the Worcester and County Bank. Mr. Samuel John Dawe, of the firm of Lister and Dawe, solicitors, Lincoln's Inn Fields, who was examined on the last occasion, was recalled. He said that after his interview with the defendant on May 7, of which he had spoken, he wrote to him on June 26 on the subject of the investment in the Pelsall Coal and Iron Company, stating that they had ascertained that Mrs. Smith and her sister seriously disapproved of the investment, but that inasmuch as he had made the assurance that the money could be repaid by the company, they did not ask him to do more than see that the advance was repaid as soon as possible and reinvested in some good security paying 4 per cent. No reply was received to that letter, and on the ninth another letter was sent asking Mr. Hastings whether it was to be inferred that as no reply had been received, he wished proceedings to be taken. Mr. Hastings then, on the 12th, replied, and on the 14th he called at the witness's office. He then promised that the money should be repaid on the maturity of the debentures on Aug. 31. Later on the witness wrote to him again calling his attention to a circular that had been issued by the Pelsall Coal and Iron Company, proposing a voluntary winding up with a view to reconstruction as a coal company only, and asking him whether there was the slightest possibility of the 15,000l. being forthcoming. Mr. Hastings replied that he had made inquiries, and believed the debenture-holders would be paid in full, with 5 per cent. interest. After some further evidence, the accused was again remanded.

THE INFLUENZA BACILLUS.

As our telegrams stated, it is announced in Berlin that Dr. Richard Pfeiffer, the son-in-law of Professor Robert Koch, has discovered the influenza bacillus and has successfully transplanted it in six cases. Dr. Pfeiffer is the director of the scientific section of the Imperial Institute for Infectious Diseases in Berlin.

Simultaneously with Dr. Pfeiffer, a young doctor of the Moabit Hospital in Berlin has, the *Standard* correspondent says, found a peculiar microbe in the blood of influenza patients. It is, however, said to be very similar to the *streptococcus pyogenus*, besides which there are several other *cocci* which have been probably erroneously regarded as the originators of influenza. Dr. Pfeiffer discovered his influenza bacillus not in the blood, but in the sputum.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* writes:—From inquiries that I have made there appears to be no doubt that the discovery of the germ of the influenza is a fact. I am informed that the careful experiments that have been made in the Royal Bacteriological Institute of Berlin to test the accuracy of Dr. Pfeiffer's claim have proved satisfactory. The theory has been subjected to the usual tests, and the mass of materials to hand will be published in a fortnight. We are, however, it is believed, only at the foot of the ladder so far, for, just as in the cases of the cholera and consumption "germs," it is only the cause of the disease that is yet known, but not the remedy for destroying it. Still, this stage is one that had not yet been reached.

A Berlin correspondent gives an account of a lecture given by Dr. Pfeiffer, on the subject of his discovery of the influenza bacillus. He regards the disease as of an infectious nature, and he considers that disinfection of the sputum is most important as a prophylactic measure. Many eminent authorities who heard the lecture privately expressed themselves convinced of the genuineness of the discovery.

It was stated on the 7th inst. that influenza is causing serious inconvenience among the 3rd Grenadiers and 1st Coldstream Guards at Chelsea Barracks. Though the cases are reported to be of a mild character, it has been found necessary to clear men out of two of the ordinary barrack-rooms in order to use them as temporary hospitals. The increase of sickness among the Guards generally has completely filled up their hospital in Rochester Row, and in order to relieve the pressure it is intended to send a number of the men now there to the Albert Hospital at Woolwich to-day. The epidemic has also appeared at Wellington Barracks, where the 2nd Coldstream and 1st Scots Guards are quartered.

According to latest accounts the influenza is spreading on the Continent and in various parts of England. It is also on the increase in London, thirty-seven deaths in the metropolis being attributed to the disease last week.

THE MAGAZINE RIFLE.

It would seem that the new magazine rifle is a terrible arm in the matter of long distance as well as rapid firing. The East Kent Regiment (the Buffs) have been carrying out some interesting experiments with the weapon,—the only corps in Chatham Garrison to which it has been issued. It is found, however, that the ordinary targets at Bexley do not afford sufficient range. A recochet bullet has broken a cottage window over four miles distant from the firing points. It has been consequently deemed expedient to transfer the rifle practice to Dymchurch, near Hythe. Captain W. F. Peel, inventor of what is now known as the magazine rifle attachment cavalry, sails for India to-morrow (Jan. 9), in order to make an attempt to secure the adoption of the new system by either the regular or irregular mounted troops in that country. It may be remembered that the captain's plan is to attach a rifle beneath the horse so that the muzzle projects between the animal's forelegs, from which position it is fired by the trooper when charging infantry. Captain Peel and several military experts claim that with such a weapon delivering a fairly accurate fire at short ranges into foot soldiers, cavalry would invariably succeed in breaking them up. Viscount Wolseley appointed a committee to report upon the experiments with the weapon at the Curragh, but the result was stated to be rather unsatisfactory. Captain Peel, however, anticipates better success in the Bombay Presidency.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S PENSION SCHEME.

The *Birmingham Evening Mail* of January 6 publishes an outline of Mr. Chamberlain's pension scheme. Mr. Chamberlain sees no reason to depart from his original intention of fixing the age limit at which the superannuation allowance can be claimed at sixty-five, but there is this important proviso—that if a man dies before reaching the age of sixty-five there will be a small allowance to the widow for a limited period, and an acceptable sum per week for the children until they are twelve years of age. Should the man be unmarried, or a widower without children, his representatives can claim a sum equal to the amount that the deceased has actully paid into the fund. The small amount which the person who wishes to secure superannuation pays into the savings bank at the outset will be supplemented by a much larger contribution from the State, and after the preliminary deposit all that will be exacted is a sum of £1 a year or a little over 4½d. per week until the time for superannuation arrives. No superannuation policy will be permitted to lapse until an interval of five years has been allowed to the individual to pay up arrears of subscription. It will be open to both sexes.

THE MAHDI'S CAPTIVES.

Reuter's Cairo correspondent has obtained a detailed account of the terrible experiences undergone by Father Ohrwalder and his companions during the period of their captivity in the Soudan. The story goes back to April, 1892, when a Dervish force was sent by the Mahdi to attack the Austrалian mission station in South Kordofan and reduce it. The missionaries resisted the attack, but the station was surrounded, and a siege was begun, which lasted five months. At the end of that period, during which the little garrison suffered great privations, it was captured through treachery on the part of some of the natives.

Father Ohrwalder, Father Bonomi, and other members of the mission were taken to the Mahdi's encampment outside El Obeid. They were then afforded an opportunity to embrace Islamism, and on refusing, they were kept close prisoners in the camp. Some time afterwards a number of other missionaries who had been captured were brought to El Obeid. The nuns who had fallen into the hands of the enemy were sent to the Mahdist camp at Rahad. They were there nominally married and forced to live the life of Moslems. They accompanied the Mahdists to Khartoum. and were present at the siege and capture of that city, Since that time they have lived at Omdurman, nominally free, but really under the strictest surveillance. In August, 1884, Fathers Ohrwalder, Rossignoli, and Bonomi were sent back in chains to the camp at El Obeid, and were there released.

After the escape of Father Bonomi in 1885, Fathers Ohrwalder and Rossignoli were transferred to Omdurman, where they had an interview with the Khalifa, and were subsequently allowed to leave in freedom, following the same mode of life as the Arabs. They were not ill-treated, but were unable to communicate with the civilised world, as they were constantly surrounded by spies, and the Khalifa had all their letters interpreted and read to him. Father Ohrwalder states that their existence at this period was so wretched that they often wished for death as a happy release. They saw Slatin Bey frequently, but he was always jealously guarded under the Khalifa's own eye.

Some interesting information is afforded by Father Ohrwalder as to the present situation of affairs at Omdurman. He says it is the intention of the Khalifa that his son Osman shall succeed him. Osman is a well-educated lad of seventeen. He was married in February last to his uncle Yakub's daughter.

It is believed in Omdurman that Emin Pasha will be able to restore authority in the Equatorial provinces; but Father Ohrwalder does not think that Emin will try to push northwards, as the Mahdi Chief Zaki is at Fashoda with a strong force and would be almost certain to bar his further passage. At Dongola there are now about 1,200 Jebadieh blacks and some 4,000 Arabs under Yunis. Father Ohrwalder is strongly in favour of the reoccupation of the Soudan, where the people simply writhe under the horrible cruelty and oppression of the Baggaras. He also urges that the present is a favourable moment for a advance, as the longer it is delayed the more difficult it will be. The Khalifa is determined to prevent Kassala from falling into the hands of the Italians, and it is rumoured that an expedition consisting of 1,000 Jehadieh blacks and 3,000 Arabs is being organized at Omdurman, and will be sent to Kassala to defend that town. It is thought they may attack the Italians at Bisha, which the Khalifa considers his country. The export trade of the Soudan is entirely in the hands of the Jaalin traders. There are still seventy-five European men, women, and children at Omdurman. All the late General Gordon's clothing and other effects have been destroyed.

THE CONDITION OF RUSSIA.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Standard*, telegraphing on Jan. 6, says it is probable that M. Dournovo will be dismissed from the Ministry of the Interior to mark the Czar's displeasure at the official blundering arising out of the famine. General Ignatieff, it is expected, will succeed him, or be appointed Governor of Moscow, the Grand Duke Sergius having offended all classes in that city. In response to an offer of money for the relief of the starving people, the Czar is reported to have declared: "There is no famine in my empire."

The Russian police in St. Petersburg are billeting on the wealthier house owners there numbers of peasants who have come up to look for work and food. Some proprietors have to support as many as ten of these poor people.

In the *Times* a Reuter correspondent has been describing at length his experiences in the famine-stricken districts. He has been travelling through the central portion of Russia, and found the famine so real that for a week at a time he could get nothing to eat but bread made from rye and potato flour, with now and then a bit of frozen meat by way of a luxury. He seems to have found no general starvation; but the peasants were obviously suffering terrible privations. And the small landowners and country gentlemen seem to have little more in their larders than the poverty-stricken villagers themselves. They are doing their best to help, but they have been left in the lurch by the great proprietors. The worst of it is that those who live in the midst of the trouble have very little hope that it will not be repeated after the next harvest.

It is reported, however, that much offence has been caused by the Czar stating that there is no famine in Russia, but only a partial failure of the crops. His Majesty refused to allow the officers of the Guard to devote a portion of their pay to a subscription for the relief of the peasants.

In view of the threatened epidemic of small-pox in Moscow, the number of people hastening to be vaccinated has been so great that for some days the supply of vaccine has been exhausted, and orders were sent to Samara for further supplies. The *Standard* correspondent adds that doctors are offering ten times the normal price of vaccine for small supplies, but are unable to procure sufficient for their patients.

The dearth of food is making itself severely felt in England. It is estimated that fully one-twelfth part of the entire population of this Grand Duchy are actually starving.

A representative of the Russian Finance Minister is reported to have been in Paris for the last few days negociating for a loan of forty millions sterling, to be issued in February or March.

Several Russian non-commissioned officers have been arrested at Radon and Lublin, and sent to St. Petersburg, on suspicion of having distributed Nihilist proclamations among the Russian troops in Poland.

It is denied from Warsaw that extra forces of Russian troops have been massed on the German frontier, the general opinion being that Russia is not prepared for war. Money is scarce, and the famine prevents the idea of a prolonged campaign.

THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

The Constantinople correspondent of the *Times* says he has ascertained from the most trustworthy sources that Egyptian matters have latterly much occupied the Sultan's attention:—

Recognising the full weight of the rights acquired by England through salutary reforms introduced in Egypt, and her undeniable claim to protect her important national interests in the Suez Canal, the Mediterranean, and the African localities connected with Egypt and the Red Sea, His Majesty inclines to admit that the question is one primarily and more directly concerning the Ottoman and British Governments. With this principle as a basis, it is stated that the Sultan is most desirous that some understanding should be reached through a direct interchange of views between the Porte and Great Britain without any interference from outside parties. At the same time such legitimate rights of other Powers as are clearly established by treaties would not be lost sight of in a new arrangement comprising ample protection for special British interests, with every allowance to be made for the altered present conditions in Egypt and the wants of its population created by the force of circumstances. The consequent reciprocal duty devolving upon Turkey and England to provide full protection for their own joint interests in the country without prejudice to those of others less intimately and directly concerned in the question would be the main object in view. It is asserted in trustworthy quarters that, if unreserved good faith, with a sincere desire to attain a satisfactory solution of the Egyptian difficulty, were brought to bear upon a plan of agreement between England and Turkey, the Sultan would willingly consider any proposals in harmony with the oft-repeated declarations of the British Government that there is no intention to damage the integrity of the empire or to cause a permanent severance of the province from the Ottoman suzerainty, or a violation of the supreme authority of the rightful Caliph of Islam.

Mr. Elwin Palmer, Financial Adviser to the Egyptian Government, considers that the capture of Tokar is likely to cost £100,000 annually. The actual water supply suffices to irrigate only about 100,000 acres, and the population is not nearly sufficient to cultivate this area. The occupation of Tokar is of advantage to Egypt in that it prevents the dervishes from effecting a settlement near Suakim and inciting the neighbouring tribes to harass that port.

THE NEW YEAR'S RECEPTIONS.

The customary New Year's receptions were held on Friday in the various European capitals. President Carnott, in receiving the diplomatic body, observed that they all hoped that the year that had just opened would be peaceful and fruitful. If the Republic, he continued, was conscious of the rights and traditions of France, she was none the less fimly attached to the policy of peace and international harmony. At the Berlin Court the day was marked by a special service in the Court Chapel. The Emperor subsequently received the Ambassadors and foreign Ministers. The King of the Belgians, in a speech delivered in answer to the congratulations of a deputation from the Chamber, signified his entire approval of the desire to extend the franchise and to revise certain articles of the Constitution. King Humbert declared that the political situation in Europe justified the belief that Italy would be able to accomplish undisturbed the pacific labours in which she was engaged. More than 10,000 persons attended the reception of President Harrison in Washington, and subsequently the foreign Ministers breakfasted with Mr. Blaine, who afterwards entertained the civil authorities.

The Hungarian Diet was dissolved on Jan. 5, in order the more speedily to carry out certain reforms in local government and the administration of justice. In his speech from the Throne the Emperor Francis Joseph expressed his satisfaction that friendly relations existed with all other Powers, and pointed to the Alliances of that Monarchy as affording the best guarantee for the preservation of peace. Having urged the necessity for extending the defensive power of the country, His Majesty said the new Commercial Treaties with Germany and Italy would strengthen the political Alliance, and that thus they corresponded with the universal desire for peace. It is officially announced that the General Elections to the Hungarian Parliament have been fixed to take place between Jan. 28 and Feb. 6. The new Chamber is summoned to assemble for the despatch of business on Feb. 18.

In the visit of the King of Roumania to Budapest on Jan. 4 the *Neue Freie Presse* is happy to see a clear avowal of Roumania's having joined the Triple Alliance, and of a further guarantee of peace in the Balkan Peninsula.

Further Cabinet dissensions are spoken of in the Italian capital as probable over the selection of the new Minister of Agriculture.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

The *Moscow Gazette* has discovered a dreadful case of "interference with the liberty of the subject" in Persia on the part of the British diplomatic authorities at Teheran. According to the correspondent of the journal in question, a Persian religious official in Tabriz, who was a dangerous opponent of England, has been seized upon while walking in the suburbs of the town at the instigation of the English Legation and conveyed to the port of Bushire, whence he has been taken in charge by the Captain of an English ship and transported to Bassorah, in Turkey, and thence, without more ado, to India. The *Moscow Gazette* (writes the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times*) naturally believes the story, and utters a bitter complaint against the alleged high-handed proceeding of Russia's English rivals in Persia.

The *Times* Teheran correspondent telegraphed on January 7:—The town has been strongly patrolled since Monday. The people are quiet, but discontented. This morning, however, at the instance of the Government, the manager of the Tobacco Corporation issued the following notice, which is placarded in the town:—"As the Imperial Government has completely abolished the tobacco monopoly, both for the interior and for export, and has written to me officially to that effect, I announce to all merchants who have sold tobacco to the Regie that they may take it back; and on returning the price thereof, may take delivery of the merchandise." The concession is, therefore, completely abrogated. The people considered the monopoly to be a tax upon the country for the benefit of foreigners, and an interference with the liberty of trade and private interests. They fully recognise the right of the Corporation to a reasonable indemnity. No other European enterprise has been molested or threatened.

THE RUSSIANS IN ASIA.

The Berlin *Post* of January 6 remarks that the progress of England in Central Asia coinciding with the rapid Russian advance towards the Pamirs constitutes a grave danger. Notwithstanding the States maintained by England as "buffers" the shock is inevitable. The troubles which have lately broken out in Persia give also a new pretext for interference.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs:—The *St. Petersburg Gazette* writes:—"Several of our countrymen are travelling in and around India. We further hear that Prince Galitzin, having left Cashmere, he and Baron Eduard Nolde, Count Andre Kreutz (Lieutenant of the Guards) are now travelling in the Himalayan territories of Eastern Nepaul and Sikkim and on the frontiers of Tibet. According to the latest advices they arrived on November 23 at Gnatong, a town on the Indo-Tibetan frontier. From Gnatong the travellers intend to cross the Jalapla Pass to Richingong, in Tibet."

The *Daily Chronicle* is of opinion that Beluchistan, Afghanistan, Cashmere, and the petty States up the Hindoo Koosh, Nepaul, Sikkim, Burmah, China, Siam, must have their boundaries speedily settled by diplomacy. Hence our principles of policy in guiding their development must speedily be determined in council. But the journal impresses on its readers the fact that since we have pushed our strategic frontier far beyond this tribal country on the north-east—though not so far on the north-west—we can no longer deal with it in the old way, and we must therefore devise an entirely new policy and system for its management. What this policy is to be is the problem the Calcutta Conference of frontier satraps and experts meets to solve a fortnight hence.

THE INDIAN PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Another Indian Engineer writes to the *Engineering*: The Indian Public Works Department is administered by and in the interests of the Royal Engineers, and those who wish to enter it have only themselves to blame if they do so through the gate of Cooper's Hill, instead of that of Woolwich.

When promoted *pari passu* with the civil engineer, the emoluments of the Royal Engineer who has elected for continuous service in India are higher than those of the civil engineer by the following percentages:—

While on active duty	34
" leave	67
Pension	55

The Royal Engineers also enjoy exceptional advantages as regards promotion, for according to the official classified list, dated December 31, 1888, while only 3·5 per cent. of the civil engineers were on that date in receipt of salaries exceeding 800*l*. per annum, 17 per cent. of the Royal Engineers were drawing civil pay exceeding 800*l*. per annum plus the extra military pay described above.

The work done by the Royal Engineers in the Public Works Department is civil engineering pure and simple. Their liability for military service is merely nominal. Even during the Mutiny only eighty Royal Engineers were employed on military duty, and there are a sufficient number of Royal Engineers under the commander-in-chief, exclusive of those in the Public Works Department, to meet all ordinary military requirements.

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WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC OIL, S. N. G.'s.
It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, etc., of any standing. Price Re. 1 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 10.
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Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Spleen Enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price: Re. 1-4 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 12.
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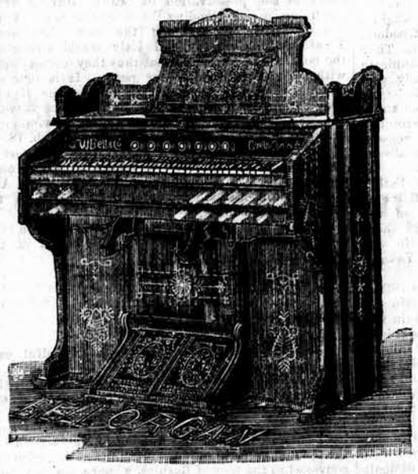
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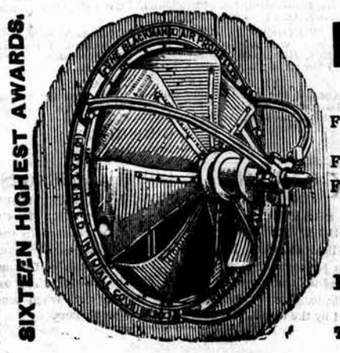
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